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VOL. VIII NO. 255 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,883
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,682
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,682
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,066
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	6,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct. ..	DILWARA..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
1st Oct	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
7th	Bundra	Karachi & P Gulf
14th	Taroba	East and South Africa
28th	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yasaka Maru	H. Kishiraa.	3133	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	29th Oct	2nd Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yasaka Maru	R. Yano	15th Oct.	4th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	11th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th Nov.	15th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
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,, (Dress) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
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S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" .. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B" .. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scinda Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

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THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 25,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 50,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 8,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:
Kobe Kyoto Shanghai
Yokohama Moji Shimonoseki
Hirochima Nagoya Tokyo
Nakanoshima New York Wakamatsu
Kawagoe Nihama
Kobe Omonichi Yokohama
San Francisco Seattle Semba Dairen Harbin
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far ward periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Church Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 893.

THE ATA INDUSTRIAL INK, LIMITED.
HD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible]/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,15,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/-
BRANCHES—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Zaveri Bazaar, 99 Apollo Street, Sitaram Bldg, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Canning Street, Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Lewis Street.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hatharas.
Cawnpore—Nandanal.
London Office, Bishopsgate.
Cornhill 169, E. C.
Sir D. J. Sassoon, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to 1,00,000/- at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/-interest is allowed by special arrangement. Interest is allowed rates on sum accumulated by Rs. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed one or two years and for shorter periods the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules to be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CREDITS are granted on approved Stocks.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and a description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
E. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL — Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,750,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON YOKOHAMA KARENKO
NEW YORK MOJI KEELUNG
SHANGHAI AMOY MAKUNG
HONGKONG CANTON TAITOH
SINGAPORE FOOCHOW SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA HANKOW TAICHU
SEMARANG KIUKIANG TAMAK
SOORABAYA SWATOW TAKOW
TOKYO AKO TAMSUI
KOBE GIRAN TOWEN
OSAKA KAGI BANGKOK
The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,869,950
Paid-up Capital £1,950,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £758,906
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok Hongkong Kuala Lumpur
Batavia Howrah Madras
Bombay (Calcutta) Mauritius
Calcutta Kandy New York
Colombo Karachi Penang
Delhi Kota Bhru Rangoon
Galle (Kalantan, Shanghai
Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at all Head Offices, branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	0
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:
Amritsar Hyderabad Multan City
Bombay (Sindh) Montgomery
Calcutta Jullundur Peshawar City
Cawnpore Jammu Patiala
Delhi Jhelum City Quetta
D. I. Khan Karachi Rawalpindi
Ferozepore Kasur Sargodha
Gujranwalla Lahore City Sialkot
Gojra Lyallpur Srinagar
Hapur Ludhiana Umballa City
Hoshiarpur
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms :—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
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Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Bombay, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Dairen, Fenghuangcheng, Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
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CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
G. S. CUNNINGFELLOW,
Secretary.

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113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
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DIRECTORS:
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Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
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Secretaries and Manager.

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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
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MISCELLANEOUS

WILL any Psycopathic Practitioner please communicate with, Box No. 1287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5798

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WANTED—ASSISTANT in a Chemist' shop at Poona. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road. 5730

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, well versed in correspondence. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road, Fort. 5731

WANTED—A EUROPEAN YOUNG LADY, age between 15 to 20 years must be willing to travel and capable of looking after house work. Apply from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. LONDON HOTEL, Grant Road, Room No. 4. 5753

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for catering on European style for Congress Delegates. Apply quoting terms to:—DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, Genera Secretary. 5725

WANTED.—Experienced GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES for a local school. Salary according to qualification. Apply "B" c/o "Fine Art Gallery," 69, Esplanade Road. 5695

WANTED—A competent WHARFEDALE MACHINE PRINTER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER Job Press, Cawnpore. 5800

WANTED—Three experienced and smart LEDGER CLERKS. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally to Messrs. FRENCH MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED, New Queen's Road. 5803

WANTED—A smart ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and MANAGER for an up-country City Electric Installation. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. GANESHLAL SOBHAGMAL, 460, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay, No. 2. 5795

WANTED.—An experienced MECHANICAL FOREMAN, immediately for a long-standing iron and steel works, in Bombay. Christian or Parsee preferred. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 1273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5729

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for a local Mill, working by Hydro-Electric Power Knowledge of electricity preferred State age, qualifications, minimum salary required Apply Box No. 1252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5591

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of SCIENCE for the Sarvajanik College Surat. Salary Rs. 125 plus Rs. 25 (allowance). Apply stating qualifications in full to the HON. SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 5810

WANTED—COPPERSMITH LEADING and other TURNERS, FITTERS, 1 CULASSI, Typist junior shorthand writer for General Engineering Works, U. P. State age experience salary, give copies references to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5817

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR of Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class for the Saugor Municipality for infantile mortality prevention work. Apply stating salary expected with copies of Diploma and certificates to the President, Municipal Committee, Saugor, C. P. 5816

WANTED.—An L. M. E. and L. E. E., or (the latter only, to work as a professor in a National institute on Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with testimonials to, Hony MANAGER PREM MAHA VIDYALAYA, Brindaban, Dt. Muttra. 5789

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent SALESMAN, well experienced in Hosieries, Haberdasheries, Cotton and Woolen Piece Goods, Cutleries, etc., and having full knowledge of correspondence. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5743

WANTED—A qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Bai Hawabai and Hoorbai Female Dispensary, Jetpur, Kathiawar, salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100 with free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste, residence, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jetpur, Kathiawar. 5686

WANTED—Two duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICERS for investigation work in connection with epidemics and infectious diseases. Those having special training in Tropical diseases will be given preference. Applications stating terms and enclosing copies of diplomas and certificates be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State. 5757

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Gorakshe Mandal, Ltd., Calcutta, (a company to be floated with a capital of one Crore of rupees for the preservation of cows, Dairy—farming, etc.), only men with experience of office management and a good knowledge of dairy farming need apply. A fair knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5698

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WANTED.—SENIOR PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the Daya Nand Anglo Vedic College Lahore. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, experience etc., to the SECRETARY Managing Committee D. A. V. College Lahore. 5786

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for putting up a plant for generating sufficient Electric Power for supplying over 40 lamps of 32 C. P. and over 1000 lamps of 16 C. P., on hire, for the Congress Town built up on a plot of land, about half a mile long and one furlong wide. Apply stating term of hire to:—Dr. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Nagpur City C. P. 5723

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany ; rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5318

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5785

WANTED.—For lighting the Congress Town 100 KITSON LAMPS, 1000 DIETZ LAMPS, of smaller size and 1000 ordinary table lamps on hire for 10 days from 24th December 1920. Apply quoting terms DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, Genera Secretary. 5724

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—S. H. STONE CRUSHER, 16 by 9 steam engine 16 by 32, Mortor Mills G. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road. 5749

FOR SALE.—TAXI METER, in good order. Apply Box No. 1284, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5776

BUILDING LIME (slacked and unslacked of Ahmednagar delivered any station very moderate rates. Apply ABUBAKAR HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. 5667

FOR SALE—200 SHARES of Rs. 100 each in E. G. Baldock, Ltd., Byculla, Bombay. Intending buyers may send their offers to Box No. 1289, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5814

FOR SALE—A GOING MOTOR CAR WORKSHOP with Goodwill, tools, implements and Cars, etc., well known and brisk business concern is being disposed of owing to the Proprietor's ill-health. Apply Box No. 1288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5802

FOR SALE—Four Cylinder Touring "BRISCOL" CAR, just overhauled and recently repainted. In perfect running order with four Michelin Tyres and Tubes, practically new. Price Rs. 3,000 or near offer. Apply to J. J. SOPHER Chotani Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. 5796

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay new are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 190 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Mr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting surgeon Specialist, The Genito-urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital Corner Grant Road. Bombay 450 pages, 34, illustration. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-4. (2) S GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for respectable Hindus, well ventilated ROOMS. With electric fittings at Poybavan, Parel, near Tram junction, Plot 36 Supari Baug, RAMJANALI SALEMAHOMED. 5745

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation, at Agripada Chawl Street, Plot No. 147, Bombay Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply to SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. 5694

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at ANDHERI, 10 minutes' walk from the station on Gundevli side road and also a bungalow on block system 3 minutes' walk from MATUNGA ROAD STATION (G. I. P. Ry). Apply to Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." or Telephone No. 3836. 5653

PUBLIC NOTICE

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September

S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay. 1992

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY 6½ DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 6 per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6½ per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent margin.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 5618

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all employees of the Company the absented themselves without leave prior to the 19th instant having failed to resume their duties on the 18th instant as required by the notice dated the 14th instant over the signature of the Acting Traffic Manager, are hereby dismissed the service of the Company. Those employees who return the property of the Company on the 28th instant will be paid their wages for the number of days they worked in October. Failure to return that property by the date mentioned will entail forfeiture of those wages and render the men liable to prosecution for wrongful detention of the Company's property.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1920.

By Order,
H. C. QUINN,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO. LTD.

PROCEEDING of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m.

(Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.)

The Notice convening the meeting having been read:—

It was proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Firth and carried by the requisite majority:

That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New shares of Rs. 10 each.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Saha and carried by the requisite majority:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—

(a) The shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the shares of the Company already issued excepting only that such shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June, 1920.

(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such condition as the Directors may think proper.

(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by Shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. B. C. Bhattacharyya through his Attorney, Mr. F. Stratton, and carried by the requisite majority:—

The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman. 5790

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all employees of the Company the absented themselves without leave on and after the 20th instant are hereby dismissed the service of the Company. Those employees who return the property of the Company on the 28th instant will be paid their wages for the number of days they worked in October. Failure to return that property by the date mentioned will entail forfeiture of those wages and render the men liable to prosecution for wrongful detention of the Company's property.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1920.

By Order,
H. C. QUINN,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of fodder grass, which is abundant in the jungles of this Chiefship. Should report themselves to the Forest Officer, Kushalgar Rajputana (via Udaigarh Stn. B. B. & C. I Ry.) in whose office all information concerning the grass and the conditions of its sale, etc., can be had.

KAMDAR,
5669 Kamdar of Kushalgarh

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India). 5461

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MONEYMEN.

WANTED.—A financer who can invest from 30 lacks to 50 lacks on good security for [illegible] of months. The reasonable interest [illegible] good percentage will be allowed with the sum. For full particulars, please apply to Box No. 1282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5772

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

WANTED.

AN experienced PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, thoroughly conversant with the Construction work and capable to control labour on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 10th November. 1920.

R. PESTONJI,
5762 For Engineer-in-Chief.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per Ordinary Share less Income Tax has been declared for the year ended 31st March 1920 and made payable to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 10th October, 1920.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Managing Agents. 5770

NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we are appointed Sole Agents for the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon of the Overseas Manufacturers' Corporation of New York. We have commenced taking orders for Rubber goods, Drugs and Sundries and shall very shortly commence taking orders for American Silks, Viols, etc.

Please Apply to:—

GOVERDHANDASS DESAI & CO.,
Readymoney Buildings,
Apollo Pier, Fort, Bombay. 5554

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works in connection with the laying and linking 34 miles of Jamnagar Dwarka Extension Metre Guage with 50 lbs. Rails on wooden sleepers and Dog spikes. The sleepers are adzed and one side holes bored.

(1) Laying and linking one mile including loading material in Depot and unloading at Rail-Head and rough packing, straightening suitable for train to run 10 miles per hour.

(2) Rate for thorough packing straightening and boxing of Permanent Way after linking is finished to make the Road suitable for a speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour.

(3) Rates for supply of different kind of labour for the above to be carried on departmentally if necessary.

(4) Tenders in Sealed covers superscribed "Tender for laying and linking Jamnagar Dwarka Extension" should reach this office by 8th November 1920 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 as earnest money.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar 14th October, 1920. 5659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance, Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1920.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th October, 1920, to 4th November, 1920, (both days inclusive). 5384

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Loyalty" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and are requested to send in their Bills Lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damage or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge. Capt. Roberts of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company' Surveyor's will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from landing shed or warehoused is entitled to survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single consignies. The bill for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer' arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 5658

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 29th February, 1920, and a bonus of Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 9 per share of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th October, 1920, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, at the Registed Office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days except on Saturdays, when they will be paid between 12 noon and 30 p.m., on production of the share certicates to Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Members on the 9th October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRKAR & CO.,
Agents.

Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort.
Bombay, 18th October, 1920 5732

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 0, Mint Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transac the following business:—

1. To receive and adopthe Directors' Report and audited atement of Accounts made up to 30 June, 1920.
2. To declare a dividend
3. To confirm the Nomition of a Director.
4. To elect a Director fohe ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligiblle for re-election.
5. To appoint an Audit for the ensuing year and fix his remeration.
6. To transact any otl business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 31st October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEEJEE & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1920. 5284

NOTE.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water in the City by about 5 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during last year, i.e. it is estimated that the total supply will be 32 million gallons a day against the average of 44 million gallons. Vihar Lake is full and will continue to supply one 32 million gallons a day. Tulsi and Vel Lakes contain only ⅓ and ⅓ of their normal amount of water and will together be able supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to wash the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprizes. The public are invited to practise rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that occurs through leaving taps running in the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Chawls, Clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices all washing places, bathrooms etc., urging the necessity for economising water, printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi can be obtained free of charge from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the up-keep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further reduced if there is reason to believe that water is being used in larger quantities for other than necessary purposes.

A special staff being appointed to supervise distribution to prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
5442

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 1-8-0 per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th September, 1920, and that the same is payable on and after Monday, 22nd November, 1920, to those Registered Shareholders of the Bank whose names appear in the Bank's Register on 20th November, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 5th November to the 20th November, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
5799 Manager.

DREDGER FOR SALE.

"JINGA"

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the Dredger "Jinga," the property of H. M. Government now lying at the Port of Bombay.

Particulars of vessel can be obtained from
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
5709

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1920, at 6-45 p.m. in the Pavilion.

M. INNES KER,
J. SHEEPSHANKS,
Hon. Secretaries.
5619 Bombay Gymkhana.

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER with some knowledge of Engineering, must be young.
Pay Rs. 125—150, plus cycle allowance.
Apply to:
(Sd.) DINSHAH D. KHAMBATTA, Lt.-Col.
Chairman, M.C.,
Poona Suburban Municipality.
22-10-20. 5688

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the purchase by the undersigned of the business of the firm known as "THE GENERAL ENGINEERING AND STORES SUPPLY AGENCY," notified some time ago was cancelled by mutual arrangement on the 8th instaant and the undersigned have no longer any concern with the same. The original partners in the said firm will recover all the debts and will be liable for all the outstandings of the said business.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.
VAKIL PARELWALA & CO., LTD.,
Albert Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay. 5784

SUGAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company are now OPEN.

FEE FOR TRANSFERING SHARES

In respect of one share annas four, in respect of more than one share, annas two per share.

All Certificates are now ready for delivery against allotment letters, Shareholders are requested to take delivery of same without any delay. 5813

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE OF THE STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the members of the above company pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII. of 1913 will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay (Cloth Market Building, (1st Floor) Mangaldas Road, (near Princess Street) Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 30th October, 1920, (both days inclusive).

Notice and Reports have been posted to all the shareholders at their registered addresses, but as the postal deliveries are irregular owing to the postal strike in Bombay, all shareholders are hereby informed that the publication of this notice shall be deemed as Notice of Statutory Meeting.

By order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
5605 Managing Agents.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

OWING to the disorganisation caused by the postal strike the DIVIDEND WARRANTS of local shareholders will not be posted to their registered addresses as previously notified, but will be issued on and after the 25th October, 1920, at the office of the Company, to the shareholders or to persons authorised by them to receive the same. Upcountry shareholders will have their DIVIDEND WARRANTS posted to them as usual.

TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
5758

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

OWING to the disorganisation caused by the postal strike the DIVIDEND WARRANTS of local shareholders will not be posted to their registered addresses as previously notified, but will be issued on and after the 27th instant, at the office of the Company, to the shareholders or to persons authorised by them to receive the same. Upcountry shareholders will have their DIVIDEND WARRANTS posted to them as usual.

TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents, The Tata Mills, Ltd.
Bombay, 20th October, 1920. 5763

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Hubli Municipality, holding a double degree (L.C.E. being one of them) such as a B.A. B.E. or B.Sc., B.E., on pay of Rs. 250-25-350 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Those who have got previous experience of Municipal work are preferred Knowledge of Canarese language is desired. Applicants should send in their applications to the undersigned before the end of November, 1920.

JAS. S. ASPDEN
President
Hubli, Municipality.

Hubli, 19th October 1920. 5812

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase and removal of tarwad bark (Cassia auriculata) from the Forests, Government Waste land and Railway lands in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts for the period ending 30th June 1923.

Tenders accompanied by a receipted treasury chalan for Rs. 1,000 should reach the undersigned at Dharwar before noon of 8th November, 1920.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the undersigned's office at Belgaum and in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Dharwar, 17th October, 1920. 5807

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WANTED.—A GENERAL INSTRUCTOR and GUIDE in Sloyd for the Bombay Municipal Schools. Persons having some special knowledge, Training and experience need alone apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1920, stating name, age, sex, nationality and caste or creed with copies of testimonials, and the minimum terms required as regards salary, etc.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 5806

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client RAMNIVUS BANSIDDAS, of Bombay Marathi Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely and free from incumbrances the immoveable property a particular description whereof is given below to our client the purchaser.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand or thing into or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim (if any) known in writing to the Collector of Bombay Land and Revenue Department and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No.5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as here by required will be considered to have been waived and abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Batty land of ground situate, lying and being at Manmala, outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3028 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of 6056 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 449, 528, New No. 4237 and 4390 and New Survey No. 1/1374 together with the palm trees standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3998 and Street No. 359 and which premises are delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and are bounded on or towards the West and South by the Church property, on or towards the East by the Tulsi water Pipe Line and on or towards the North by the property of the vendor.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5778

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLAHBUKHSH HYDERALLY has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will have then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Syed Mukri Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other moiety or half partition under Colector's Old Nos. 860, 861, 874, New No. A/6602, Old Survey No. 31-30 and 30 and New Survey No. 2/2467 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1228 and Street Nos. 69-71 and bounded on the East by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Line, on the West by the said Syed Mukri Street on the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property appertaining to the Sat Tad Mosque and on the South by the property of Allah Bux Hyderally.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

5809.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ahmedbhai Abdulla has contracted to my client Mr. V. G. Deshpande the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Street Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 310, New No. 5233, Old Survey No. 348, and New Survey No. 9076 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1465 and Street No. 97 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Parsi Nashkhana, on or towards the South by the property of Cooverji Ookerji Mistry, on or towards the East by the property of Chaganlal Maganlal Javeri and on or towards the West by the said Cawasji Patel Street.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1920.

GULAMALI C. MOOLJI.
Purchaser's Pleader.

5811

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of old iron scrap, iron plates and tanks, angle iron, Manilla ropes coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, fifebelts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship's fittings, several boats in fair conditions, cordage, and other ship chandlery stores, old brass, copper, lead, zinc, old furniture crockery, clothes and linens, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 25th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within 15 days. In case of default, the lot will be re-sold at his risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss, if so occasioned while he will have no claim to any profit by such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of the sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th October 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable, stores, empty, vaseline barrels, tins, packing cases, etc.,
1 "Robey" semi Diesel oil engine 18 B. H. P.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1920, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 35, case No. 45; Kolbhatwadi.

ALSO AT 10-30 A.M.

Building Street Nos. 258B; 66A; 66P Case Nos. 59, 120; Ripon Road and De'Lisle Road.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th, 1920, at 12 noon, (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Co., Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth, umbrella caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1920.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Government Auctioneers, 23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Union Jack Gramophone Hall, Churchgate Street, the very valuable household and office furniture consisting of arm and armless chairs, office tables, marble top tables, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, show case, pigeon holes, jewellery show cases, almyrahs, revolving chairs, revolving book-case, ride sofas, phonographs, pocket and wrist watches, electric table fans, etc.

By order of one gentleman:—

Jewellery such as necklaces, diamond and emerald rings, diamond and ruby rose, pearl bangles bracelets, pearl kuda, pearl and ruby bangles, ear-rings, etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Mantels on Rings for Incandescent lamps, India Rubber hose, 2in. and 3in., drill stock bits, chisels, Devils' plumbers, handles gravers, tools, plumbers iron soldering, axes helves, tools side restings, tools side left right and parting, tools roughing front, left and right; punches, hand spring, augers, tools bow drilling, hammers, standard drilling tools, stock bow drilling, kitchens field travelling carriages, travelling, limbers, ordnance, wheels sponges and other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE PLANET MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gally at Champa Gally, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Nanak Chand Ishwarsingh and on account and at the risk of Seth Gorakhram Ganpatram:—

2 bales each 80 pieces Cotton Dye of the Planet Mills No. 168.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 25th October, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

A BIG ANNOUNCEMENT

A Big Photo drama with a big man of world-wide Reputation.

Saturday Next Commence at the Palatial

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

A picture Extraordinary, Starring,

ELMO LINCON

The popular Herculas and the pet of th Millions—in a 7 Reel Drama of adventure & Mystery.

"IN HER VOICE"

Please look out for further particularse

Fillis' Great Circus

Queen's Road.
"At Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge."
GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT the 25th at 9-30 p.m.
First Appearance in Bombay
of
THE GREAT CLIQUET TROUPE.

Imported from Paris, the Most clever and daring and Ariel Gymnasts ever witnessed

MISS RITA WEST.

Clever trick bare back rider the Coming Star of the East—first appearance in Bombay.

HAJI ALI.—The Egyptian, astonishes the audience with his marvellous fits, Swallowing fish, handkerchiefs, parafin and anything else as the audience requests and brings them up again. Most wonderful performance ever seen in Bombay.

DANDY GEORGE—Imported direct from New York. Loop in the Loop on the Trapeze and his thrilling and sensational 60 feet high dive for life—first appearance in Bombay.

MISS COOK and JENKINS—Hand balancing, Head to Head. Their wonderful feats—first appearing in Bombay.

Colonel Fillis and his wonderful trained Arabs—first appearance in Bombay.

MONS. ROUGAL and his wonderful Tigers, Elephants, and Bears, etc.

Prices as usual Rs. 20 Full Box.

Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, & 8 Annas. Gallary only.

Booking Seats at C. ROSE & Co.,

NOTICE.—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Charni Road Station going via Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpatti Sea Face.

MATINEES.—Saturdays and Sundays at 4-30 p.m.

For Children.—Half price to all Classes.

11629

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"In the palace of the king"
"Around the Town"

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
12th and 13th Episodes
"The Scarlet Runner"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOLORES CASSINELLI
IN
"Tarnished Reputations"
"PATHE PICTORIAL"
"PATHE GAZETTE"

MESSRS. K. D. and BROTHERS PRESENT
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
THE PRINCESS OF DIAMONDS
CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"The Tower of Jewels"
By LUCIEN HUBBARD—Directed by TOM TERRISS
YET ANOTHER VITAGRAPH FEATURE!
(5 Reels—5000 feet).

AN UNUSUALLY STRONG PLAY OF THE UNDERWORLD—PORTRAYING LIFE AS IT EXISTS.

Miss Griffith clearly shows that Emily Cottrell is crooked by force of circumstances and that she has risen to great height in the underworld because it is impossible for her to do anything in a half hearted manner.

Emily Cottrell is an unusual character. She possesses a strong will-power and determination. She is not easily frightened and subdued. She has a pride and sense of honor which win admiration and respect.

There is no sob stuff in the production, no whimpering, no weak characters and no pleading for mercy. It is a play where every character is strong and goes forward according to the light that is given with no traces of weakness.

Don't fail to See, this week
"The Tower of Jewels"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows TO-DAY at 5-30 7; 8-45 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

PLEASE KNOW!

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS have pleasure to declare that owing to the unparalleled peculiarity which their Million-Dollar Picture

"SALOME"

has achieved and owing to the unprecedented interest it has aroused in the Cinema circles of Bombay, they have decided to bow to the clamour of their innumerable Patrons to present this magnificent, marvellous

THEDA BARA
Super-Production
IN ITS ENTIRETY!

To-night and during the current week this Glorious Film will be presentedat the

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

FROM START TO FINISH—ALL THE TEN PARTS COMPLETE!

Here's a golden opportunity that comes but once in ten years.

The Rates have been retained purposely as usual,—though the Film has cost us a Stupendous figure.

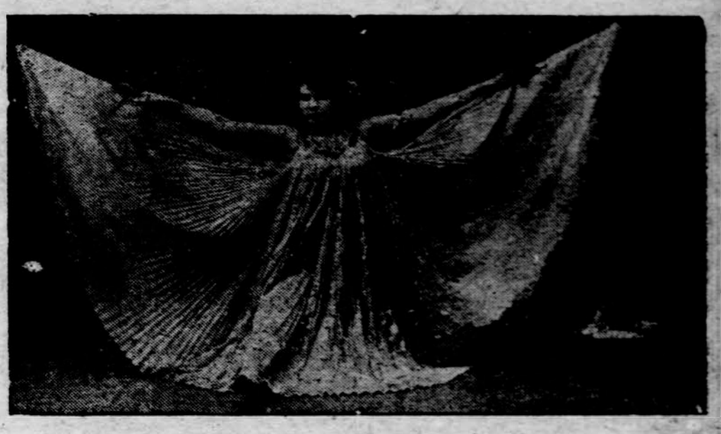
There will be four Shows to-night: 5-30 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Please see Page of "The Bombay Chronicle of to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Every Evening at 9-30 p.m. Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
Reynolds Denniston Ltd. presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In Latest American Dramas, Comedies and Farces,
To-night Mon. 25th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.
The Laugh Play
"NIGHTIE NIGHT"
Booking at Rose and Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF



Miss Olga Steffanovich
The Russian Champion Dancer
MISS OLGA STEFFANOVICH will give a brilliant exhibition of CLASSIC DANCING including
Salome Dance; Buresky Dance; Serpentine Dance; Oriental Dance; Romanion Dance;
ALSO A SPLENDID NEW PICTURE DRAMA
A thrilling romance of the race-course
"The Stolen Favourite"
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).
(NO INCREASE IN PRICES.)

TWICE IS HE ARMED WHO HAS HIS QUARREL JUST!

See the truth of the saying marvellously depicted in the newest VITAGRAPH Picture
THE GRAY TOWER'S MYSTERY
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers super production
Featuring
The beautiful screen idol
GLADYS LESLIE
AT
The popular Picture rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
A THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY, STIRRING PRISON FIRESCENE
STRONG LOVE ELEMENT AND A BIG SURPRISE.

Grand scenery crowds through THE GRAY TOWER'S MYSTERY.

A Twelve-Dollar-a-Week girl becomes suddenly rich in THE GRAY TOWER'S MYSTERY.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
Our Dussera Programme.
Seeta--Swyamvara
IN
7 Reels
Produced by S. N. Patanker,
PATHE GAZETTE
NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Bank Holidays and Saturday Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
Popular Prices

THE GREAT PHOTONOVEL
That has been revetting the eyes of the Public, these three Weeks past, to the Screen of Bombay's most Luxurious picture palace.
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus,)
has undoubtedly achieved a record in popularity and success. The
MOONRIDERS
Universal's new Magnetic Wildfire serial, enters its FOURTH INSTALMENT and the Hero ART ACORD and the Her-Oine MILDRED MOORE are outdoing themselves in feats of Valour and Heroism
Another Two Reel Drama
"THE FAST MAIL"
featuring Miss Gibson in the Programme.
The Bill also includes yet another 2-Reel Comedy.
Four shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO

Near Cinema GIRGAUM.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 1 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in three parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES. AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Order solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Orient Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHUKIR

LETTER FILES

Are the best for all sorts of office purposes.

They can be conveniently used even in the Filing Cabinets.

SCHUKIR FILES

OPEN

LIKE A BOOK.

Easy to File Letters

and

SAFE TO KEEP THEM

SOLE AGENT

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

C 14 Hammam Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India :—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try D. H. Geller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife, Absolutely safe. Per bottle Rs. 8 and Rs. from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to D. H. GELLER (D 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

"Belle Ville",
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 19th August, 1920.

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
BOMBAY.

Dear Mr. Noel,

This is just to let you know how much have benefitted by your system; it's just three and a half months since I took up your system and I am sure I have actually doubled my strength.

At first I could just jerk up 75 pounds, but now I can do 140 pounds; again I could just do a dead lift of 125 pounds, while now I lift 270 pounds easily, also my chest has expanded by 7 inches in this short interval. I attribute all this to your personal care and supervision and feel most grateful for the same. I am recommending your system to all my friends.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) P. S. S.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	16.71
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel	43.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known to In Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	18.48
" " " Mar.	18.18
" " " May	18.76
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	18.44
" " " Mar.	18.32

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	14.42— 1
Nov.	14.27— 3
Dec.	14.27— 6
Jan.	14.17—10
Feb.	14.08—12
Mar.	14.02—15
April	13.95—17
May	13.88—20
June	13.81—21
July	13.72—23
Aug.	13.67—13
Sept.	13.32—17

Tone.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Oct. 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.02
" " Fully Good	7.70
" " Fine	8.30
No. 1 Coma. Good	10.88
" " Fully Good	11.56
" " Fine	12.15
Broach Good M.G.	11.80
" " Fully Good	12.35
" " Fine	13.05
Broach Good	6.82
" " Fully Good	7.57
" " Fine	8.07

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 21st.

THE BANK OF ENGLND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	128,100,000	Dec.	1,000,000
Public Deposits	16,504,000	Dec.	1,700,000
Other do.	121,800,000	Inc.	1,150,000
Gov. Securities	61,600,000	Dec.	2,100,000
Other do.	83,800,000	Inc.	2,200,000
Notes and Gold	14,100,000	No change.	

The BANK RESERVE is 16% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22nd.

Futures at New York Jan.	20.45+57
" " " Mar.	20.50+10
" " " May	20.16+57

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 21st.

Bank Rate	6%
Bar Silver Spot	82 1/2
" 2 months hence	82 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indo-china buying and bear covering buyers satisfied. Quiet.	82 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (Per oz.)	119/3
Interest day to day loans	6 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/8
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8
Consols 2½%	45½
Rubber Rupee 3½%	41
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53½ Unchgd
Government Securities 5%	46½
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	55.10—12

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£24
Honkong Bank	£11 1/4
National Bank	£30

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 21st.

Funding Loan 4½ 1960/90	87½
Victory Bonds 4½	87½ Unchgd.
War Loan 5½ 1929/47	98 6/8+1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 21st.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	121
Argentine Value	111/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£29½
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Steady	£30½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£30½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Firmer	£132
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£99
Copper Braziers	£158
Yellow Metals	17½
Hard Spelters	35
Corrugulated Sheets	£42

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	57
Do Do Oct.-Nov. Buyers	53
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov. Sellers	55/6
Fine White Java. C. & F. Kandahi Oct.-Nov. Sellers	50

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.	1/8½
Plantation First Latees Crepe Oct. Paid Value	1/6

Tone:—Quieter, firmer. No trade demand.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 23.

For forward business for Southerns nothing was reported in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotation was Rs. 411/12.

At Colaba there was nothing reported. The nominal price of Southerns was Rs. 408.

Our market was closed yesterday for Dusserah holiday. We do not look forward for any material improvement in prices for old stock. tThe total stock of cotton in Bombay is roughly estimated at about lakh bales including all hands against 6,10,000 bales same time last year.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES:

Oct. 22nd 1920.

	per lbs.	Rs. as p
David	No. 16/1	0 15 0
Reuter	No. 10/1	0 15 0
Cumbhat	No. 12/1	1 1 0
Ragusa	No. 24	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 5 0
Do	No. 42/2	2 8 0
Do	No. 2-20	2 4 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations Oct. 22nd 1920:

	per md.	Rs. as p.
Brass	3/4	82 0 0
Do.	1/	88 0 0
Do.	1¼	88 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	1¾	87 0 0
Do.	2	87 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 22nd 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper.	3/4	78 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1¼	82 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	1¾	82 0 0
Do.	2	81 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		— — —
Panchetan Zinc		25 0 0
Copper English-Bars		51 0 0
Brass-Bars		38 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Oct. 22nd 1920, 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as p.	Rail: Delivery Rs. as p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-32	59 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-32	59 0 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Lakhi	13 12 0	14 4 0
" " Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 8 0	18 2 0
" " Thin	17 6 0	17 12 0
Unhulled, White 35-16	28 0 0	28 0 0
" Gular 75-25	20 0 0	20 0 0
" Gular 80-20	25 0 0	17 8 0
" Black	13 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Broomdanta	28 0 0	17 0 0
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	40 0 0	— — —
Gantaseed	24 0 0	18 0 0
Cottonseeds	35 0 0	0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as p.	
Wheat May	0 11 6	
Linseed May	17 15 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 22.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 27/6/6.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 116/6.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/7½.
D D on London, 1/7-5/8.
3 M/st D A, 1/8-1/8.
T T on Japan, Rs. 185.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 175.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.43.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 58.15.
London Silver Spot D, 53-5/8.
London Silver Forward D, 53-5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 70.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 53.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tanas, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and dull with little change in the rates of mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2600 N, By. Cotton 1020, By. Dyeing 2890, Century 955, Central India 5025, Colaba Land 2580, Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1170, David 1515, Fazulbhoy 1635, Finlay 1070, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 565, Kasturchand 1700, Kohinoor 3470, New Great 840, Pearls 1050, Phoenix 980, Shapurji 372/8, Simplex 790, Swan 1065, Swadeshi 4500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 800, By. Burma 680, By. Burma N I 210 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 16/8, By. Tramway 705, By. Steam 450, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 360, Katni Ord 230, Katni Defd 1150, New India Ins. 1/8 pr, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord 120, Tata Defd 702/8, Tata Hydro 945, Tata Oil 260, Tata Bank 26, Scindia Steam 8 dis.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd Oct. 1920.

Cotton	1,700	Bales.
Wheat	5,514	Quts.
Linseed	6,453	"
Rape, etc.	703	"
Gingellyseed	170	"
Poppyseed	327	"
Broomdanta	228	"
Castorseed	3,254	"
Rice	291	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	3,249	"
Mowraseed	160	"
Gram	62	"
Jowar	Nil	
Bajra	Nil	
Barley	34	
Sundries	865	"
Coal	774	Tons

PIECE GOODS.

The cloth market has been dull and quiet during the past week. Sales have been unimportant and confined to a few pieces here and there. Buyers have been inclined to hold aloof at the moment, anticipating a further decline in values. The unsettled state of the market does not give encouragement for business. The slump in the price of American cotton, which has gone down to nearly 15d. per lb. and that of Egyptian to 43d. coupled with the fact that looms and spindles are standing idle for want of work, leads the dealers to believe that the bottom has not yet been reached. On the other hand the coal miners' have gone on strike, which will mean the closing up of several mills for want of coal. It is understood that the ballot of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has resulted in favour of short time for a month. This will curtail the production of Yarn. The tightness of money has been felt very acutely by Manchester merchants owing to want of facilities with the Banks. The position of exchange has been keenly watched by the dealers here and the uncertainty as to the future course of the same has been causing a good deal of anxiety to them. The Delhi Sundries Mercantile Association at a general meeting has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the payment of foreign bills should be stopped from 14th instant till the exchange rate is in force at the minimum rate of two shillings to a rupee, and that cash securities may be paid on account only, for D/A drafts or goods received on credit. It is most unfortunate that the decline in Manchester piece-goods should have come at a time when the merchants were losing heavily on account of the drop in the rate of exchange. The shortage of rain has curtailed the demand for cloth from upcountry districts and clearances have therefore veen very poor. The Swadeshi movement is getting stronger day by day, specially in the Punjab, where preference is being given to Swadeshi goods over foreign cloths.

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings have not shewn any improvement. On the contrary some standard cloths could be bought at cheaper rates, as sellers have been anxious to get rid of their holdings. Stocks have been increasing, and capital is being locked up creating financial stringency. Grey Jaconets have declined by two annas per piece owing to the absence of demand. Drills and Jeans have remained steady with little doing. Local mill cloths have been easier and mills are expected to sell at reduced rates.

WHITES.

A fair decline has been noticeable in the rates of well-known cloths, ranging from four to eight annas per piece, especially in Mulls and Nainsooks. The total absence of demand, coupled with the anxiety regarding exchange and the decline in the Manchester market, have tended to make dealers rather nervous. The Importing Firms holding stocks of their standard cloths have not succeeded in disposing of the same even at losses, as merchants are chary to make further commitments at present. Fresh forward business has been out of the question.

It is interesting to note that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has sent a representation to the Board of Trade, suggesting that importation of piece-goods folded in laps of irregular length or marked in a manner calculated to deceive, should be prohibited by the Egyptian and Sudan Governments.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs. as p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	38	37½/8	17 0 0
" 10000	45	"	20 0 0
" No 220	45	"	17 0 0
" 28	37	"	14 8 0
Graham's " 30	39	"	16 0 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43	36	— — —
" No. 2310	44	36½	— — —
Dewhurst' "EBE"	36	"	20 0 0
" "BE"	—	"	23 0 0
" "Rupee No. 5	39	"	22 0 0
Bates' No. 12852	41	37½/8	20 0 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44	36	— — —
" No. 1500	39	37½/8	17 0 0
" No. 5000	33	37½/8	14 8 0
Bitchie's No. 510	39	37½/8	16 0 0
" " 4463	41	"	17 8 0
" " 1566	36	37/37½	16 8 0
orber " 551	39	37½/8	— — —
Lyon's "Shunker"	38	"	— — —
Fleming's No. 1966	40	36	22 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	39	40	22 0 0
Ralli's Musali No. 435	39	40	— — —
Mitsui's "Elephant"	39	40	20 8 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 78	45	22	11 0 0
" " 18	40	22	9 8 0
" " 138	40	22	9 8 0
" " 636	44	22	10 0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Lingman's No. 1500	38	42	22 0 0
H.E.T.C. 40000	36	40	20 0 0
R.M.C. 25000			23 0 0
Bitchie's No. 9999	33	40	— — —
Forbes K.B. 100	36	40	— — —
" 151	33	40	20 0 0
Fleming's No. 7133	36	36	19 4 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	18	19 4 0
" No. 60	48	18	21 4 0
" No. 600	51	18	12 4 0
" No. 6000	56	18	13 12 0
" No. 66	36	20	11 4 0
" No. 1270	37	18	8 4 0
" No. 810	36	20	11 2 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54	36	— — —
" No. 350 (6 lines)	"	"	17 8 0
" No. 325 (6 lines)	"	"	15 8 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	60	36	19 0 0
" No. 1240	"	"	15 8 0
" No. 2853	40	36	14 8 0
" No. 2755	"	"	15 8 0
" No. 1708	63	20	23 4 0
Bitchie's No. 1560	37	18	7 8 0
" No. 119	37	18	7 8 0
" No. 238	42	18	8 8 0
" No. 330	47	18	9 8 0
" M/418 90." 44." 40."	54	18	8 8 0
" No. 95	60	18	11 8 0
" No. 66662	40	18	7 8 0
" No. 66660	"	"	8 12 0
" No. 775	40	18	7 8 0
" No. 875	45	18	8 8 0
" No. 975	50	18	9 8 0
" No. 615	"	"	8 12 0
Graham's "Saloon"	58	20	11 0 0
" No. 142	34	18	11 0 0
" No. 450	32	18	11 0 0
Greaves' No. 5060	32	18	6 0 0
Fleming's No. 3060	32	18	6 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9060	37	18	7 0 0
" Nos. 61/61	—	"	— — —
" No. 1909	—	"	5 12 0
" No. 32420 T.B	32	22	9 10 0
Graham's Nos. 55/3666	36	18	7 8 0
" 36650/97970			— — —
" Saraswati"	36	18	13 0 0
" "Tyoo" W/W W W	34	18	8 4 0
" No. 50000			10 4 0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360	"	"	11 4 0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 37,085 bales and 27,108 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 30th September last, which shows a decrease of 410 bales and an increase of 4,128 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton Twist and Yarns on the 30th September last stands at 7,806 packages, which shows an increase of 765 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during September last have been 11,000 packages cotton piece-goods and 3,888 packages of yarn. The Imports during September 1920 of cotton piece-goods have been 15,418 packages and of cotton Twist and Yarns 4,888 packages, including those from Japan.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The weather report for the week ending the 21st Oct., 1920, says rains have been very scanty this week, except in lower Burma and Bombay Deccan, as is usual when monsoon is withdrawing exceptionally early in the Peninsula. A series of winter depressions this year are appearing earlier than usual in extreme north and one of these has given widespread and very heavy rain and snow in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 22nd October 1920.

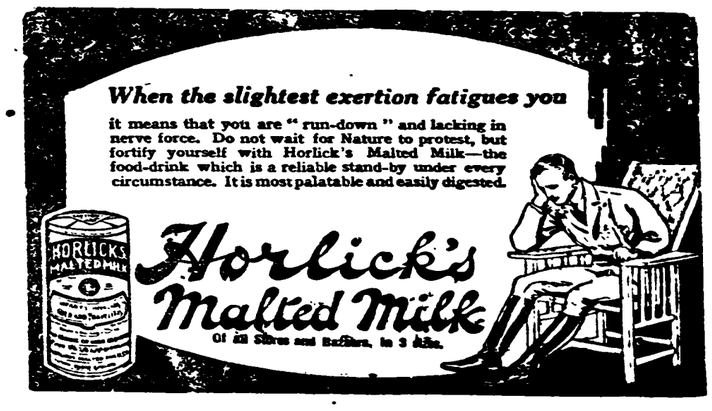
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.869 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.4 degrs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9 "
Dew Point	71.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.649 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	93.1 "
Minimum do. do.	76.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NE,E&E,ENE,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	103 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	hs. ms.	ft. ins.
Mon	25	m 8 31	25 10	26	m 2 10	10 3
		9 19a	26 1		7 54a	17 5
Tues.	25	m 9 15	26 6	27	m 3 4	12 4
		9 54a	27 3		3 51a	16 2
Wed.	27	m 10 15	27 1	27	m 3 40	16 2
		10 38a	23 8		4 7a	18 1
Thu.	28	m 10 33	27 7	29	m 4 33	17 10
		11 19a	29 1		4 44a	19 10
Fri.	28	m 0 1	29 7	29	5 48a	20 6
		11 55	27 10			
Sat.	29	m 0 6	24 11	30	m 0 0	29 1
		0 14a	28 11		1 42a	19 8
Sun.	31	m 1 7	26 4	31	m 1 20	19 10
		1 33a	24 11		2 20a	16 6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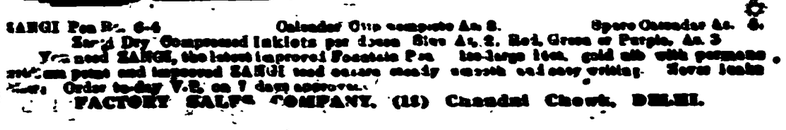

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Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	,, Silicate 140 & 170
,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	,, Nitrite
,, Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapiaco Flour	,, ,, (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
Chrome Alum		,, of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	,, of Soda
Litharge Flake		,, of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
,, Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
,, Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
,, Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
,, Prussiate	Methyl Violet	Etc. Etc. Etc.
	Sulphur Black	
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	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

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THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

MR. HAILEY'S FALLACIES EXPOSED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I will to-day take up Mr. Hailey's great Defence Speech on the motion to amend the Indian Coinage Act and show how untenable the arguments are.

When we remember that the speech was by the official head of the Indian Currency Department and when we further remember the occasion on which it was made we can safely take it that the arguments advanced in it and the statements made must have been most carefully weighed. And yet what do we find? A series of half truths, inaccurate statements and rhetoric. For instance, Mr. Hailey told the Council that

The price increase in India would be

"An artificial increase due entirely to the fact that "we were linked up with the depreciated currencies of Europe." This is quite inaccurate. Our Currency was never linked up to the depreciated currrencies of Europe. The very bill which Mr. Hailey had then in his hand linked the rupee to the sovereign. And, be it noted, the new Act does not make any change in the *nature* of linking. It still links the rupee to the *same* sovereign.

Another similarly inaccurate statement was made when he said

"Gold in India stands at a premium, just as it stands at a premium with the rest of the world and shall not be able to issue sovereigns till that premium disappears. There is nothing anomalous in this position. . . . Our position will not be any more anomalous than that of any other country which has a gold standard but which for *similar* reasons is unable to issue gold."

Now I am sorry to say this statement is altogether inaccurate and misleading. The position "in any other country which has a gold standard" is that gold is at a premium as compared to its *pre-war* price. This was most emphatically not the case with India when the Finance Member shoke. The pre-war price of gold in England was about 85 sh. per fine oz. and on 31st August it was 115/6. In India on the other hand the pre-war price was about Rs. 24 per tola and on 31st August it was only 23-4. In other words while gold in England was at a premium of 35 per cent. it was in India on the contrary actually at a discount. Therefore to talk of our being in a *similar* position to any other country that has a gold standard etc., is entirely misleading and meant to convey to the man-in-the-street that we were in exactly the same position as England. The object of this serious misstatement was to conceal the fact that the price of gold was to be be artificially lowered in this country by a change of the standard unit, and to give out the impression that we would return to gold payments as soon as our price of gold returned to normal as "in any other country that has a gold standard." That the defenders of the new policy should have to resort to such tactics shows how bad their whole case is.

Similar use was made of the argument from the price of silver.

The Finance Member said

"When the Committee wrote their report silver stood at 78 pence. We have been told by certain thinkers in this country that it was an abnormal price, that we need have been under no apprehension that the high price of silver would be a permanent menace to us, and that we were therefore taking unreasonable alarm at the danger before us. It stood then, as I said, at 78 pence. It subsequently flattered the hopes of those who have advanced this argument by coming down to about 44 pence. It now stands again a t61 pence. I would again remind the Council that at the Rs. 15 parity the melting point of silver is 43 pence."

The Council being mostly laymen may have thought this argument unanswerable. I regret to have to say that this was again most misleading argument. It was true that silver was at 61d. when the Honourable Member spoke and that the melting point of the rupee was 43d, but this was only a half truth. The other half was that 61d, was *sterling* (paper) price while 43d, was a *gold* price and the implication that the Finance Member intended to convey viz., that silver was 18d, above the melting pont of the rupee was not justified. 61d, paper was really about 45d, gold so that on the date of the speech silver was only 2d, above the melting point assumed by the Finance Member and not 18d, as was implied. It is by such tactics that the Government are obliged to justify the change of our standard unit. The point is so little understood that the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce innocently fell into the trap and triumphantly repeated the argument. Evidently he did not appreciate the difference between the gold and the paper price of silver. He will no doubt be surprised to hear that silver is to-day at 37¼d, gold (53d, paper)) i.e., actually about 6d, under the melting point. He will be surprised to hear that the cost of making the rupee would be only about 14¼d. gold to-day, i.e., not even 16d. gold on which our system has been based since 1894.

Such were the currency or quasi currency arguments used by the Finance Member to defend the change of our standard unit, will take up his other arguments in my next,—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Oct. 26.

The special train conveying the Viceroy arrived at Nagpur, at 2 p.m. on Friday. After inspecting the guard of honour under a salute of guns from the Sitabardi Fort he was presented to officials, non-officials and title holders at the railway station. Route throughout which he motored to Government House was decorated with flags and buntings. There were only a few spectators at the railway station and along the route, put under arrest by Bolsheviks.

The "Pioneer" learns that rumours have reached Frontier that Afghan Counsels at Bokhara, Teshkent, and Merv have been

A committee of scientists has been formed with Dr. Winfield Dudgion of Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, as chairman for organisation of a committee to inaugurate botanical society as decided by Indian [illegible]

FROM RIDICULE TO—?

BY M. K. GANDHI.

It will be admitted that non-cooperation has passed the stage of ridicule. Whether it will now be met by repression or respect remains to be seen. Opinion has already been expressed in these columns that ridicule is an approved and civilized method of opposition. The viceregal ridicule though expressed in unnecessarily impolite terms was not open to exception.

But the testing time has now arrived. In a civilized country when ridicule fails to kill a movement it begins to command respect. Opponents meet it by respectful and cogent argument and the mutual behaviour of rival parties never becomes violent. Each party seeks to convert the other or draw the uncertain element towards its side by pure argument and reasoning.

There is little doubt now that the boycott of the councils will be extensive if it is not complete. The students have become disturbed. Important institutions may any day become truly national. Pandit Motilal Nehru's great renunciation of a legal practice which was probably second to nobody's is by itself an event calculated to change ridicule into respect. It ought to set people thinking seriously about their own attitude. There must be something very wrong about our goverment—to warrant the step Pandit Motilal Nehru has taken. Post-graduate students have given up their fellowships. Medical students have refused to appear for their final examination. Non-cooperation in these circumstances cannot be called an inane movement.

Either the Government must bend to the will of the people which is being expressed in no unmistakable terms through non-cooperation, or it must attempt to crush the movement by repression.

Any force used by a government under any circumstance is not repression. An open trial of a person accused of having advocated methods of violence is not repression. Every State has the right to put down violence by force. But the trial of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan and two Moulvis of Panipat shows that the Government is seeking not to put down or prevent violence but to suppress expression of opinion, to prevent spread of disaffection. This is repression. The trials are the beginning of it. It has not till assumed a virulent form but if these trials do not result in stifling the propaganda, it is highly likely that severe repression will be resorted to by the government.

The only other way to prevent the spread of disaffection is to remove the causes thereof. And that would be to respect the growing response of the country to the programme of non-cooperation. It is too much to expect repentance and humility from a government intoxicated with success and power.

We must therefore assume that the second stage in the Government programme will be repression growing in violence in the same ratio as the progress of non-cooperation. And if the movement survives repression, the day of victory of truth is near. We must then be prepared for prosecutions, punishments even upto deportations. We must evolve the capacity for going on with our programme without the leaders. That means capacity for self-government. And as no government in the world can possibly put a whole nation in prison, it must yield to its demand or abdicate in favour of a government suited to that nation.

It is clear that abstention from violence and persistence in the programme are our only and surest chance of attaining our end.

The government has its choice, either to respect the movement or to try to repress it by barbarous methods. Our choice is either to succumb to repression or to continue in spite of repression.—"Young India."

THE COST OF LIVING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the present labour trouble in Bombay, which we consider the "first City in India"; one would naturally expect that the employers of labour would take some steps to reduce the cost of living, which is the crux of the labour troubles now affecting this City, as well as other parts of the Country, by taking joint action to reduce the prices of the necessities of life. From a perusal of the columns of the Press one is struck by the absence of onything having been done in this direction, and one wonders whether this is due to indifference on the part of employers, who are satisfied as long as they are able to pay fat dividents to their shareholders, at the expence of their employees, who are sweated to make this possible. If the milk of human kindness has dried up in the breasts of the employers, surely the same is not the case with the shareholdrs.

The trend of events shows that there are trying times before all employers in India, and the sooner they realise their responsibilities, and their duty to their employees, and try so ameliorate the lot of their workers the better for themselves and the Country. No effort on the part of employers can be considered too great. After all they will only be doing their duty, which they have too long neglected, and which it is time they now realised.

What better example can the employers of Bombay set to the Country than that they should combine together and persuade, if not force the sellers of food-stuffs to reduce their prices. This reduction in prices need only refer to the bare necessities of life such as rice, atta, ghee, oil, etc.

If their efforts should be unsuccessful, the least that they can do is to establish Co-Operative Societies where their employees can obtain their requirements at prices cheaper than in the markets or at the bazaars. Any loss that this system may cause will be compensated by their having the pleasure of seeing their employees better fed and contented with their lot, which is a reward in itself, and which should be the desire and aim of every employer of labour in these days of democracy. Yours etc.

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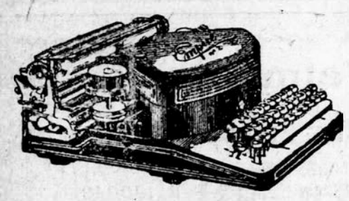

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SPORTING NEWS.

BARRACKPRE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

FOURTH DAY,

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Although the card was a short one, racing was not devoid of interest. Three races were won by favourites whose prices ranged between 4 to 1 on and evens while other three were captured by horses, who were by no means unsupported. For these the totalizators paid at the rate of 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 7 to 2.

Try All, the late Mr. Ferry's gift, won the Barrack Plate in the smart timing of 2 mins. and 1/5 secs. She was at fives with the bookmakers, but the machine made a hands me return of Rs. 127.

De ails are given below:—

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's MUNGAR, 10-7, Young ...
Mr. Fleming's CORPORAL, 8-0, Dabie .....
Mr. Evan's GIPSY'S PRIDE, 8-3, Orchand.
Mr. Mesmarmah's OUCHWOOD, 9-5, White
Also ran:—Marchioness 8-4, Lady Jane 7-7 (car. 7-12).

Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth
Time:—34 mins. 3/5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 20; places Rs 15 and Rs. 19.
Betting:—Evens Mungar, threes Touchwood, fours Corporal, sixes Gipsy's Pride, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—Lady Jane retired after two furlongs, leaving Corporal in the van. He had about two lengths' lead from Gipsy's Pride, the who was in front of Mungar by the same distance. A furlong from home, Mungar shot forward and won easily.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Tarrant's NARTIA, 9-9, Higgins 1
Capt. Hoff and Mr. Aste's QUALITY, 7-12, Thompson 2
Mr. Das's BALSAM, 7-7, Dobie 3
Mr. Main's BLACK CHERRY, 10-6, Smith. 4
Won by 3 lengths between third and fourth
Time:—18 mins. 2/5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 13; places Rs 12 and Rs. 19
Betting:—3 to 1 on Nortia, tens and more the others.
The Race:—It was only an excercise for Nortia, who was early in front, other ponies failing to foot with her. She won just as she liked.

THE GARRICK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Daddel's TRY ALL, 8-5, Young 1
Mr. Lee's SUNNY TIME, 8-10, Higgins 2
Mr. Fleming's MARY, 8-0, Mullins 3
Mr. Chorlton's SPANISH, 8-0, Walker .....
Also ran:—Sour Sop, Simple Simon 8-4, Amber Lily 7-9, Cecilia 7-7 (car. 7-9), Spanish Chestnut 7-7 (car. 7-12).
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—2 mins. 1/5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 117; places Rs 38, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.
Betting:—Evens Sunny Time, fives Try All sevens Mary, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—Good start, Try All broke the line at once and was followed by Spanish Chestnut, Mary and Sunny Time. Try All was never caught and won easily. Spanish Chestnut retired early and Sunny Time beat Mary near home.

THE PRINCE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 9-3, Hutchins 1
Mr. Ramchandhur's LLOYDS, 8-7, Higgins. 2
Mr. Whose's FULL MOON, 8-12, Pullin 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WELL OILED, 8-11, Smith 4
Also ran:—Fiasco 8-0, Dara Bay 8-12 Rebecca 8-5, Foxtor 8-0, Red Hat 7-7.
Won by 1½ lengths between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—43 mins. 4/5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 50; places Rs. 14 Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.
Bettings:—Twos Zelia, threes Lloyds and Full Moon, sixes Well Over and Dara Bay, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—Well Over was first to break the line, but he could not gain any advantage as Lloyds, Full Moon and Zelia were all at his heals. Zelia assumed command at the distance and going on, won from the fast finishing Lloyds.

THE GRIFFIN CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS, 8-7, Higgins 1
Mr. Hague's TITAN CHILD, 8-10, Hutchins. 2
Mr. Hague's FEARLESS CHILD, 9-0, Dabie 3
Mr. Wilson's ATHETWON, 8-7, Young ... 4
Also ran:—Ararat 8-7, Little Darling 7-9, Cassie Florin 7-9.
Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths between second and third, length between third and fourth
Time:—4 mins. 3/5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 47; places Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 places.
Betting:—3 to 2 Titan Child, threes Fearless Child, fours Strange Likeness and Ararat, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—After a long delay the field were despatched level. Strange Likeness at once went to the front and made every post winning post. Fearless Child was prominent early but in the end had to strike colours to Titan Child.

THE ASSAM PLATE (CLOSED).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jone's CROSS SWORDS, 11-0, Mr. Bell. 1
Mr. Hampson's CELLINI, 9-0 (car. 9-1), Owner 2
Won by ¾ length.
Time:—17 mins. 3/5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 12.
Bettings:—4 to 1 on Cross Swords, threes Cellini.
The Race:—Cross Swords and Cellini raced, locked together but once in the straight Cross Swords shook Cellini off and won.

THE EXPANSION OF THE CITY.

THE W. I. T. C.

BY R. I. D.

The suggestion brought forward in the Municipal Corporation regarding the Turf Club grounds at Mahalaxmi is deserving support the public can give it, as there is no doubt that the housing problem is of far more importance than horse racing, more especially the present form which has ceased to be a sport except in name. It can be ascertained by any one who wishes to take the trouble of doing so, that this so-called sport is the ruin of thousands and one that requires careful handling in these unsettled days. It is openly stated that the large majority lost heavily over the Poona races and the money-making few decrease in number every season. It would be advantageous to the poorer public if Messrs. Baptista and Ginwalla, during their meetings with the working classes, were to impress upon the ignorant the futility of trying their luck at the sport of kings which in Bombay cannot now improperly be styled the sport of kings they should of their kindness of wire-pulling upstarts," and if Messrs. Gandhi, Saukat Ali and others would interest themselves in this matter they would be doing a public service which will be much appreciated in the near future. The sport at Mahalaxmi might well be dispensed with altogether and racing once a year indulged in at one centre only and that preferably out of Bombay.

Another weighty reason why the race course should be shifted from Mahalaxmi was suggested three years ago in these columns by this journal's, Racing Correspondent; it is the important question of freeing Byculla and its vicinity of large stables which at present occupy much valuable space which could be built upon. These stables at Byculla are a great nuisance by reason of their insanitary condition and the number of restive horses which during the season are to be found over all the busy roads at Byculla Mr. Cowasji Jehangir need not be very uneasy over the "binding agreement" between the Corporation and the Turf Club considering that the Turf Club contemplates transforming the present race course altogether by shifting the stands and creating new parks, etc. If the Club is prepared to undertake such expensive works it might just as well build a new race course in the suburbs of Bombay and leave the present race course to be built upon and parts of it to be converted into recreation grounds which at the same time will act as beways for this port of the city. Where on earth is the harm of removing the race course from what by and by, will become the heart of the city to a place say ten or twenty miles further worth? It is strange that our city fathers are not far sighted enough to realize the advantage of this both from an economic and sanitary standpoint.

The tempting prizes offered by the W. I. T. C. for Poona 1921 and Bombay 1922 viz. the Western India Derby and W. I. Champion Stakes will doubtless induce moneyed men to further invest in horse flesh of an expensive kind; and agents must already be busy getting good fat fishes into their nets.

The removal of the 3rd Class Arabs who have completed their six runs without placing, still further reduces the number of our carriage hacks running in the so-called 3rd Division a couple of dozen have been so removed and double that number might easily be refused with advantage to racing. Big fields have their advantages as well as disadvantages, a form no chance with a bad start and bad starts are unavoidable in very big fields. The advantage point of view, is that better odds are obtainable as the public in these days let no horses go out unbacked; such is the game of luck now prevailing. The W. I. T. C. are again starting steeplechases during the coming year and to accommodate these, some reductions must be made in the number of races and the 3rd Division will surely be further reduced. The stakes offered are tempting and these races will fill well and we may see entries from the military members figuring so prominently on the race card. The military element in the Club is at present very strong especially on the Executive. It is to be hoped that Martial Law will not reign supreme and that the sword is not mightier than the pen

N. B.—The so-called "binding agreement" referred to by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was certainly made long before the Grant Road scheme was mooted. Now that the question has received the earnest attention of Government it is simply preposterous to think of a race course being in close proximity to an important railway terminus. It is to be hoped that Our City Fathers will seriously consider the question and not be carried away by the specious reasoning of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir or our morning contemporary's pointless argument.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your Sunday Edition of the 26th ultimo by "a new comer", though there may not be an instance of a change of three trainers within a couple of weeks in a single owner's stable whilst the races are in progress, I would quote an instance which is quite as interesting in this that a single official of the W. I. T. C. possesses the triple privilege of being the official Vet. of the W. I. T. C., a horse trainer and a horse owner. He is further blessed in being the brother of the official judge. It must be admitted that the Judge is himself the embodiment of a straightforward gentlemen. As a horse owner one should not be a trainer and the Official Vet. This rightly or wrongly gives the impression that he wields more influence there than others.

Is "new comer" aware that the W. I. T. C. claims privileges which no other body in the world possesses. It needed not even respect its own rules or decisions. Take the case of the recent Governor's Cup. It allowed a person whom it had in the good old days of the bookies posted up as a defaulter to enter a horse to win the Cup. The person was further afforded the unique privilege of shaking hands with their Excellencies who compliments him for this, of course being probably unaware of the antecedents of the person who was once regarded as a black leg by the W. I. T. C.

I take it that "New Comer" was present to witness the Ganeshkhind Plate Race run at Poona this Season. This race offers a marked contrast to another race the Sydney Plate run in Bombay some years ago. In that race 15 2nd. Division horses went to the starting post. Four horses out of the lot ran the race whilst the other 11 horses including the favourite "Premier" with the Champion Jockey Ruiz in the saddle were standing at the post. The race was decided as run and the 11 horses had to trot back to the stables.

The case of the handicapping of Resilience after the Ganeshkhind Plate is enough to satisfy New Comer that under the W. I. T. C. Rules horses are penalised for not winning.

Why should New Comer or any one else ventilate his bickerings through the Press. The W. I. T. C. has the whole-hearted support of the public as would appear from the large number of new owners who are now patronizing horse racing. It was not uncommon for owners to run horses under Nome-de-plumes. There were a Jiji, R.E.S., Kelso, Heath and Dion, but the racing fraternity knew who these personages were. But now to quote a few names only there are "Arnold, Blessington, Bright, Bullion, Chancer, Dacre, Mace, Diamond, Frank, Hamond, Hillman, Holmes, Humble, Malik, Marks, Neil, Noble, Newell, Simons and a host of others. Goodness knows who these people are or why they hide their identity. Is it to conceal their [illegible]

DEATH OF MR. P. GANPAT.

PREMATURE END OF A BRILLIANT CRICKET CAREER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr P. Ganpat, the well-known Hindu cricketer, which took place at Sangli on Wednesday last. The deceased had been suffering for some time past from consumption, and a few days ago he left Bombay for Sangli for change of air. This unfortunately, however, failed to effect any improvement in his health and he succumbed to the fell disease on Wednesday last at the latter place.

The death of this promising cricketer will be sincerely regretted by all those who came in contact with him and not less so by the general cricketing public with whom he was a prime favourite. He was only 27 years of age at the time of his death and it is sad to think that a young man so brilliant and so full of promise should thus have been prematurely cut off in the very prime of life. He was one of the most promising of the younger generation of Hindu cricketers and even within his short career in first-class cricket he rendered very useful service to his side on many an occasion. He was a batsman of the brilliant type—a dashing bat who was aggressive even in defence—and spectators who dearly love a breezy innings had never a dull moment while he was at the wickets. He played more than once for the Hindus in the Quadrangular contests and his performances invariably justified his inclusion in the teams. Temperamentally he was incapable of a patient game and he threw away his wicket occasionally in too great a hurry to score. But that was the fault of his temperament and this defect became less and less noticeable as he got more experience, and during the last two or three seasons he appeared to have almost thrown off that habit.

A CHEERFUL COLLEAGUE.

His side had never a more cheery colleague in the field and by his genial nature and unfailing good he endeared himself to everybody who came in contact with him. He was one of the great cricketing quartette of Balu brothers, all of whom have made their mark in the field of cricket and rendered invaluable services to Hindu cricket. The match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Rajputana team had been in progress for some time when the sad news of his demise arrived, and the game was then immediately adjourned till to-day out of respect to his memory.

COOPERATIVE SECRETARIES' SENIOR TRAINING CLASSES.

This year the Cooperative Secretaries Senior Training Class will be held in Bombay from the 25th of November to the 4th of December 1920 both days inclusive under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. In all 60 candidates will be admitted to this class, 10 from Native States, 10 from Bombay and 40 from the Mofussal.

Three years' service in a Society or passing of the junior examination shall be a qualification for candidates for the senior class except in the case of those who are sent by a Native State. Applications in the case of candidates in British territories except Bombay should be made through the Assistant Registrar of the Division concerned.

The Secretaries from British Districts who desire to join these classes should apply to the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, of the Division to which they belong. The Secretaries from Bombay and Native States should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Central Cooperative Institute, Churni Road, Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 23rd Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

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C & E Indus	.. Kobe	20-10	..	O S Kaisha
D & E Jedburk	Calcutta	3-11	..	K N & Co
F Trekieve	.. A F	24-10	..	Graham & Co
H Nagpur	.. M Coan	20-10	..	A I P O S S Co
J Sukkai Maru	A F	N F	..	N Y K Line
O Kumari Hami	Calicut	16-0	..	R E Collin & Co
L Egypa.	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
F Nemaha	.. Calcutta	21-10	..	V Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Kavari	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Osorto	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Satranji	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Sabermati	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	..	A N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rana	.. Cochin	29-10	..	Graham & Co
3 Barala	.. Basrah	N F	..	M M & Co
4 Barjora	.. Basrah	28-10	..	B M Co
5 Unister	.. Antwerp	24-10	..	Graham & Co
6 Zeeraj	.. Antwerp	28-10	..	T M & Co
Bahadur	.. N F	28-0	..	Graham & Co
8 Tembhi	Maru .. Genoa	26-10	..	Graham & Co
10/1 Olympia	Liverpool	25-10	..	Graham & Co
12 Loyalty	.. Marseilles	N F	..	N Morardi & Co
3 Aeolobarla	.. Calcutta	20-1	..	B M Co
16 Karachi	.. N F	N F	..	B E Collin & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gabions	.. N F	N F	..	Lloyd Triestino
2 Lwiends	.. N F	N F	..	J Finlay & Co
5 Dozra	.. Java	21-1	..	T M & Co
6 Mirvana	.. Karachi	N F	..	M M & Co
8 Comino	.. Dundle	26-10	..	T M & Co
Grelrose	.. N F	N F	..	Graham & Co
14 Newquay	.. N F	2-0	..	B M Co
15 Warora	.. Basrah	30-10	..	M M & Co
16 Binueld	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	.. N F	N F	..	I P S N Co
Sandukan	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Wardata	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAJPUTANA VS HINDU GYM.

VISITORS CUT A POOR FIGURE.

The Rajputana cricket team, who have come down to Bombay to try conclusions with local clubs, fared very badly at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana, who outplayed them in all departments of the game, and it was only the want of time that saved the visitors from a big defeat. The visiting team is composed of selected players from different parts of Rajputana and it speaks volumes for their sportsmanlike spirit and enthusiasm for the game that they should cheerfully undergo all the trouble of coming down to this city every year—they visited Bombay also last year—from such distant places as Ajmere, Alwar and Gwalior. It is a fairly good side but from the form they showed yesterday and the day before they do not appear to be quite strong clubs on equal terms. It is unfortunate that some of their well-known players could not make the trip and even some of those who did are on the tour left after going through the Ahmedabad fixtures. It is to bbe hoped that in future when they pay a visit to this city they will bring their full strength, so that their matches here may not be quite such one-sided affairs as their full strength, so that Hindu Gymkhana yesterday.

TALL SCORING OF HINDU GYM.

The two-day fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the visitors commenced on Saturday afternoon and the game had been in progress for only about a couple of hours when it was adjourned till yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. P. Ganpat, a popular member of the Gymkhana. But even during that short time it became apparent that the visitors did not possess an effective attack. The Gymkhana, who had first knock, ran up the big total of 236 for the loss of only 3 wickets on Saturday, and resuming their innings yesterday they added 150 for the loss of only two more men, the total standing at 386 for 5 wickets when they declared. The visitors tried no less than seven of their men at bowling, but none of them was able to make much impression on the Gymkhana defence. Kantak had not been long at the wickets when he was unfortunately out as the result of his placing his leg where his bat should have been, but apart from this early reverse, the subsequent Gymkhana batsmen played fine cricket. In fact Pardeshi, Jai, S. Dalvi, V. Dalvi and Shroff made the Rajputana bowling look as simple as A. B. C. There was little sting in the visitors' attack. It did not worry the batsmen much and they did practically what they liked, with it.

CENTURY BY PARDESHI.

The outstanding feature of the Gymkhana innings was the fine batting performance of Pardeshi, who hit up 105. Jai played an equally fine innings, just missing his century by 4 runs. The two batsmen made a long stand for the third wicket, adding no less than 121 to the total. S. M. Dalvi, V. A. Dalvi, Pai, Shroff also batted well, making useful additions to the total.

VISITORS' FOLLOW ON.

The visitors cut no better figure with the bat than they had done with the ball. Their first venture realised only 58, Azim Khan, their skipper, and two others being the only men on their side to enter into double figures. None was able to make anything like a stand and the innings was more like a procession to and from the wickets than anything else. Unable to save the "follow on" they had to bat a second time. They gave a decidedly better display than in their first attempt, being able to score 132 for 7 wickets. This result they owed almost entirely to Ram Sahai, who, playing a splendid innings, hit up 51, the highest individual score on his side. It was his effort which retrieved a complete batting failure on the part of Rajputana. It indeed argues a stout heart to have made 51 when none of his colleagues could stand up for any length of time against the Hindu Gymkhana. He hit with great freedom, sending the ball no less than eight times to the boundary and twice lifting it over it. He is a pretty bat to watch and he especially drove in capital style.

RANA OR ATES A RECORD.

A noteworthy feature of the match was the "hat-trick" performed by Rana, who dismissed three of the visitors with the first three deliveries of the very first over sent down in the Rajputana innings. "Hat-tricks" have been performed in Bombay before this, but this feat of taking three wickets with the first three deliveries of the opening over is perhaps a record performance in India. The scores:

HINDU GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

S M Dalvi (capt). c Abdul Gafur, b Azim Khan	.....	58
V V Kantak, l-b-w, b Rahim Bux	.....	6
L P Jai, run out	.....	76
K G Pardeshi, c Harcharandas, b Azim Khan	.....	105
M D Pai, b Rahim Bux	.....	44
V A Dalvi, not out	.....	50
M G Shroff, not out	.....	25
R M Gandhy, R V Kothare, B R Kagal, and M H O Rana did not bat.		
Extras	.....	2
Total (for 5 wkts.)	.....	386

RAJPUTANA.
1st Innings.

Ram Sahai, b Kagal	.....	1
Karanjiwala, b Rana	.....	0
W Beg, b Rana	.....	0
Narayen Das, b Rana	.....	0
Aijazuddin Khan, c Kantak, b Kagal	.....	15
Azim Khan (Capt.), c Pai, b Kothare	.....	18
Bashiruzzaman, b Kagal	.....	0
Damarcee Das, b Kothare	.....	13
Harcharan Das, run out	.....	1
Rahim Bux, b Kothare	.....	6
Gafour Khan, not out	.....	0
Total	.....	58

RAJPUTANA.
2nd Innings.

Harcharan Das, s. Shroff, b Gandhy	.....	7
Abdul Gafoor, b Rana	.....	6
Ram Sahai, c Kothare, b Pardeshi	.....	51
Aizazuddin Khan, b S M Dalvi	.....	11
W Beg, b Pardeshi	.....	4
Azim Khan (Capt.), c Rana, b Kagal	.....	18
Banarsi Das not out	.....	1
Karanjiwala, b S M Dalvi	.....	1
Two [illegible] did not bat.		
[illegible]		32

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ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJ—THE GOAL.

BY ALL LEGITIMATE AND PEACEFUL MEANS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Gandhi, V. J. Patel, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and N C. Kelkar on the draft constitution for Congress is now published for public information and criticism, which should be sent before 21st November to Mr V. J. Patel, General Secretary, the All-India Congress, Bandra (Bombay). The report of the sub-committee will first be considered at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, to be held before the end of November in the light of public criticism and will finally be placed before the Nagpur Congress.

The following is the full text of the proposed draft constitution.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

OBJECT.

Article I.—The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Article II.—Every delegate elected to the Indian National Congress shall be deemed to have expressed his or her acceptance of the object of the Congress and the methods of its attainment, as laid down in the foregoing Article, and shall be bound by the Constitution and the Rules of the Congress.

THE SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

Article III.—(a) The Indian National Congress shall ordinarily meet once every year during Christmas holidays at such place as may have been decided upon at its previous session, or such other place as may be determined by the All-India Congress Committee hereinafter referred to.

(b) An extraordinary session of the Congress may be summoned by the All-India Congress Committee either of its own motion or on the requisition of a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees, wherever it may deem it advisable to hold such session; and the Articles of this Constitution shall apply with such modifications as the All-India Congress Committee may consider necessary in respect of each such session.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE CONGRESS.

Article IV.—The Indian National Congress shall consist of the following organisations:—

(a) The Indian National Congress; (b) Provincial Congress Committees; (c) District Congress Committees; (d) Sub-Divisional or Taluka Congress Committees; (e) The All-India Congress Committee; (f) The British Committee of the Congress and such other Committees outside India as may from time to time be recognised by the Congress in this behalf; and (g) Bodies formed or organised periodically by the Provincial or District Congress Committees such as the Reception Committee of the Congress and Provincial or District Conferences.

Article V.—No person shall be eligible to be a member of any of the organisations referred to in the foregoing Article, unless he or she has attained the age of 21 and expresses in writing his or her acceptance of the object and methods as laid down in Article of this Constitution and of the Rules of the Congress.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Article VI.—For the purpose of forming Provincial Congress Committees, India including Indian States, shall be divided into the following provinces on a linguistic basis:—

(1) Madras (Tamil) with headquarters a Madras.

(2) Andhra (Telugu) with headquarters at Madras.

(3) Karnatak (Canarese) with headquarters at Belgaum or Dharwar.

(4) Maharastra (Marathi) with headquarters at Bombay or Poona.

(5) Gujarat (Gujarati) with headquarters at Bombay or Ahmedabad.

(6) Sindh (Sindhi) with headquarters at Hyderabad.

(7) The Punjab including the North-West Frontier Province (Punjabi) with headquarters at Lahore.

(8) Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and British Rajputana (Hindustani) with headquarters at Delhi.

(9) The United Provinces (Hindustani) with headquarters at Allahabad.

(10) The Central Provinces (Hindustani) with headquarters at Nagpur or Jubbulpore.

(11) Berar and the Central Provinces (Marathi) with headquarters at Amraoti or Nagpur.

(12) Behar (Hindustani) with headquarters at Patna.

(13) Orissa (Oriya) including all Oriya speaking parts of Bengal, Andhra and the C. P. with headquarters at Cuttack.

(14) Bengal including Assam (Bengali) with headquarters at Calcutta.

(15) Burma (Burmese) with headquarters at Rangoon.

Provided that the Congress may from time to time assign particular Indian States to particular Provinces and a Provincial Congress Committee may in its turn allot particular Indian States assigned to it by the Congress to particular Districts within its jurisdiction.

Article VII.—There shall be a Provincial Congress Committee in each of the Provinces named in the foregoing Article with powers to form District, Sub-Divisional or Taluka Committees and to act for the Province in Congress matters.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of members who fulfil the conditions set forth in Article V. hereof and pay in advance the annual subscription fixed by that Committee.

The members of each Provincial Congress Committee shall elect its Office-bearers in the usual manner.

Article VIII.—District Sub-Divisional or Taluka Committees shall be formed in the manner laid down by the respective Provincial Congress Committee.

THE ANNUAL SESSION.

Article IX.—The annual session of the Congress shall consist of:—

(a) Delegates elected in the manner hereinafter provided.

(b) Guests invited by the Reception Committee.

(c) Visitors.

(d) The Reception Committee.

ELECTORATES AND DELEGATES.

Article X.—(a) Each District Congress Committee shall elect delegates to the Congress from among its members, including members of the Sub-Divisional or Taluka Committees formed by it, in proportion to the number of the inhabitants of the District at the rate of one delegate for one lakh of population, fraction of one-half or more being counted as one

Cities not included in any district shall be regarded for purposes of this Article as Districts and All-India Congress Committee shall have the power to determine whether each of these cities shall be constituted into one or more Districts.

(b) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall elect as many delegates to the Congress as the number of members of the All-India Congress Committee allotted to it under Article XXI.

(c) The British Congress Committee and all other Committees outside India referred to in Article IV (f) shall each elect five delegates to the Congress.

Article XI.—(a) Every Committee in India entitled to elect delegates under the foregoing Article shall pay annually such subscription to the All-India Congress Committee as may be fixed by it from time to time. No Committee which has not paid its subscription for the current year shall be entitled to elect delegates to the Congress for that year.

(b) No member of a Committee who has not paid his subscription for the current year shall not be entitled to vote or be elected.

Article XII.—Each Committee referred to in Article X shall issue a certificate to the delegates duly elected in accordance with the form hereto attached marked Appendix A and signed by the Secretary of the Committee.

Article XIII.—Every delegate on presenting such a certificate and on paying a fee of Rs. 20 at the Congress office shall receive a ticket entitling him to admission to the Congress Pandal and a seat in the enclosure set apart for the delegates.

Article XIV.—Delegates shall alone have the power of voting at the Congress sitting or otherwise taking part in its deliberations.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Article XV.—The Reception Committee shall be formed by the Provincial Congress Committee at least six months before the meeting of the annual session and may include persons who are not members of the Provincial Congress Committee. The members of the Reception Committee shall pay not less than 25 each.

Article XVI.—The Reception Committee shall elect its own Chairman who need not be a member of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Article XVII.—The further powers of the Reception Committee shall be to collect funds for the Congress Session, to elect the President of the Congress in the manner set forth in the following Article and to make all the necessary arrangements for the reception of delegates, guests and visitors.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Article XVIII.—The several Provincial Congress Committees shall, as far as possible, by the end of June, suggest to the Reception Committee the names of persons who are, in their opinion, eligible for the presidentship of the Congress, and the Reception Committee shall, as far as possible in the first week of July, submit to all the Provincial Committees the names as suggested for their final recommendations provided that such final recommendation will be of any one, but not more of such names, and the Reception Committee shall, as far as possible, meet in the month of August to consider such recommendations. If the persons recommended by a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees is accepted by a majority of the members of the Reception Committee present at a special meeting called for the purpose, that person shall be the President of the next Congress. If, however, the Reception Committee is unable to accept the President recommended by the Provincial Congress Committees, or in the case of emergency by resignation, death or otherwise of the President elected in this manner, the matter shall forthwith be referred by it to the All-India Congress Committee, whose decision shall be arrived at, as far as possible, before the end of September, in either case, the election shall be final, provided that in no case shall the person so elected as President belong to the Province in which the Congress is to be held.

Article XIX.—The Reception Committee shall hand over to the All-India Congress Committee half the delegation fees immediately after the termination of the Congress session, ordinary or extraordinary, and this amount shall be remitted by the All-India Congress Committee to the British Congress Committee within one month of the Congress session. The balance remaining with the Reception Committee after meeting all the expenses shall be handed over to the All-India Congress Committee within three months of the termination of the session. If the amount of half the delegation fees is not sufficient to defray the expenses of the British Congress Committee the All-India Congress Committee shall make adequate provision for the same from its own funds.

Article XX.—The receipts and expenditure of the Reception Committee shall be audited by an Auditor or Auditors appointed by the All-India Congress Committee.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Article XXI.—The All-India Congress Committee shall consist of 100 members exclusive of ex-officio members. The ex-officio members shall be all past Presidents of the Congress residing or present in India and the General Secretaries hereinafter referred to in Article XXV, who shall also be ex-officio General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee.

Each Province shall elect, from among its delegates elected to the Congress for the year, members of the All-India Congress Committee to represent that province before the 15th of December in the manner prescribed by the Rules made by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned in this behalf. The representation of the different provinces on the All-India Congress Committee shall as far as possible be as follows:—

(1) Hindustani—United Provinces 15; (2) Bengali—Bengal 14; (3) Punjabi—Punjab 10; (4) Tamil—Madras 9; (5) Hindustani—Behar 8; (6) Telugu—Andhra 7; (7) Marathi—Maharastra 6; (8) Gujerati—Gujerat 6; (9) Canarese—Karnatak 5; (10) Sindhi—Sindh 4; (11) Hindustani—Delhi 3; (12) Marathi—Berar and the Central Provinces 4; (13) Oriya—Orissa 3; (14) Burmese—Burma 3; (15) Hindustani—Central Provinces 3. Total 100.

Article XXII.—The Secretaries of the respectiye Provincial Congress Committees shall issue certificates of membership of the All-India Congress Committee to the delegates who are so elected.

Article XXIII.—The All-India Congress Committee shall be the Committee of the Congress to carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from year to year and deal with all new matters that may arise during the year, but may not be provided for by the Congress itself. For this purpose the All-India Congress Committee shall have the power to frame its own rules not inconsistent with this Constitution.

Article XXIV.—The President of the Congress shall be the Chairman of the All-India Congress Committee for the year following.

Article XXV.—The Indian National Congress shall have three General Secretaries who shall be annually elected by the Congress. They shall prepare the report of the work of the All-India Congress Committee during the year and submit it with a full account of the funds which may come into their hands to the All-India Congress Committee at a meeting to be held at the place and about the time of the session of the Congress for the year; and copies of such account and report shall then be presented to the Congress and sent to all the Congress Committees.

(b) The All-India Congress Committee shall make adequate provision for the expenses of the work devolving on the General Secretaries, either out of the funds at its disposal or by calling upon the various Congress Committees to make such contributions as it may deem fit to apportion among them.

A WORKING COMMITTEE

Article XXVI.—The All-India Congress Committee shall at its first meeting appoint a Working Committee, consisting of the President, the General Secretaries and seven other members, which shall perform such functions as may be delegated to it from time to time by the All-India Congress Committee.

Article XXVII.—The All-India Congress Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discharge of its obligations and every time upon requisition by 15 members thereof who shall state in their requisition the definite purpose for which they desire a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Article XXVIII.—The All-India Congress Committee shall hold office till the election of the new All-India Congress Committee.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

Article XXIX.—The members of the All-India Congress Committee shall constitute the Subjects Committee for the session to which its members have been appointed delegates.

Article XXX.—The Subjects Committee shall meet at least two days before the meeting of the Congress in open session.

At this meeting the President-elect shall preside, and the out-going Secretaries shall submit the draft programme of the work for the ensuing sessions of the Congress including resolutions recommended by the different Provincial Congress Committees for adoption.

The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the said programme and shall frame resolutions to be submitted to the open session.

Article XXXII.—The Subjects Committee shall also meet from time to time as the occasion may require during the pendency of the Congress Session.

Article XXXIII.—At the opening of the Session, the Chairman of the Reception Committee shall deliver in a speech not occupying more than 15 minutes his address of welcome which shall have been previously distributed at the door to the delegates and the visitors free of charge. Immediately on finishing his speech, he shall invite the President-elect to take the chair. The President shall thereupon deliver his address in a speech not occupying more than 45 minutes his address having been previously distributed at the door free of charge to the delegates and the visitors.

Article XXXIV.—The addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President shall be printed in English, in Hindustani, both in Devnagari and Urdu scripts and in the vernacular of the province in which the Congress is held.

Article XXXV.—All the proceedings of the Congress shall be conducted as far as possible in Hindustani; or in the local vernacular or in English at the discretion of the President.

Article XXXVI.—The Provincial Congress Committees and the District Committees may organise Provincial Conferences and the District Conferences respectively at which the procedure shall be as nearly as possible the same as at the Congress, provided that the proceedings at these Conferences shall be predominantly in the Provincial vernacular.

APPENDIX "A."

I hereby declare that son of , resident of , District, is a member of the Congress Committee and has been duly elected by Congress Committee delegate to the Indian National Congress to be held at from to

(Signature)

Secretary, Congress Committee.

FIRST AMBALA DIVL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON NON-COOPERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BHIWANI, Oct. 24.

The First Ambala Divisional Conference began its sittings on Friday. Two thousand delegates and about eight thousand visitors attended. Mr. Gandhi and his party were among those present. Many zamindars had gathered outside the pandal to pay their homage to Mr. Gandhi and only left the place when they were given an assurance that he would address them in the open maidan.

Mr. Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his welcome address in which he strongly exhorted the audience to carry out the Congress Non-Cooperation programme, and condemned the present trade policy of the Government and pointed out the dangers if Government failed to make proper response to the rising aspirations of the country.

Lala Murlidhar, the Grand Old Man of the Punjab, who was proposed to the chair, in the course of a speech discussed the Non-Cooperation programme, and pointed out how it could be successfully followed by all. He criticised the attitude of the Government with regard to the Punjab and Khilafat questions. He finally appealed to the public to unite and work out the destinies of the country and attain full complete Swaraj.

After the election of the Subjects Committee was announced, Mr. Gandhi addressed the gathering and explained his Non-Cooperation programme.

Maulana Mohammed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad also addressed the gathering.

The Conference then adjourned for the day.

MR. GANDHI ADDRESSES ZAMINDARS.

In the evening, Mr. Gandhi addressed gathering of the Zamindars. In the course of his speech he pointed out why it was incumbent upon them to stop joining the army on the face of the Punjab wrongs and the Khilafat injustice. Other leaders also addressed the gathering and Mr. Gandhi and the party then left by a motor to Delhi *en route* to Bombay to receive Col. Wedgwood.

A GRAND GATHERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Oct. 24.

The President-elect of the First Ambala Divisional Conference arrived on Thursday morning.

A grand reception procession passed through all city bazaars which were fully decorated. It took three hours to take him to his place. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout and the whole city was again engaged in making arrangement for the reception of Mr. Gandhi.

The Conference preparations are complete and the city is being paraded by various Volunteer corps from Delhi, Hissar, Hansi and Sirsa. Hundreds of delegates are coming and more than twenty thousand Zamindars have arrived.

Great indignation prevailed against the Railway and Canal Departments for not giving any facilities to the Conference.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Oct. 23.

S S Barala, Wilkinson, Busreh.
S S Syria, Redhead, London.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Gablonz, Stefana, Trieste.
S S Neuralia, Addenbrook, Karachi.

DEPARTURE,

Oct. 23.

S S Kurmala, Armitage, London.
S S Goalpara, Kilpatrick, Calcutta.

Oct. 24.

S S Dara, Lewis, Calcutta.
S S Hwah Hsin, Lacks, Calcutta.
S S Penrhydd, Mills, Hull.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Rena for Rangoon.
Steamer Gablonz for Trieste.
Steamer Shuja for Red Sea Port.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain O Wilkinson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 203 passengers.

S S Syria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Syria, 7092 tons, Captain C M Redhead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo and 171 passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 147 passengers.

S S Gablonz:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Gablonz, 4441 tons, Captain F Stefana, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, etc, with a general cargo and 204 passengers.

S S Neuralia:—The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, 5655 tons, Captain J H Addenbrook, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Kurmala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Kurmala, 5689 tons, Captain A B Armitage, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour on Saturday for London, etc, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 3215 tons, Captain J Kilpatrica, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara, 3082 tons, Captain E R Lewis, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Hwah Hsin:—The steamer Hwah Hsin 992 tons, Captain T H Lacks, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS,

Oct. 23.

S S Alympia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co; 312 cwts khissmiss, C Jivanlal and Co; 4000 cwts tin seed oil cake, F F Campbell and Co; 10 bales wool raw, H Chogumul; 55 bales wool raw, E Dossa; 620 bales linseed oil cake, S Balkrishna.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—500 cwts mustard seed, A Durst; 106 cwts gim Persian, Narsu Mooljee and Co.

S S Nuralia for Antwerp:—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 7040 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Nuralia for Hamburg:—456 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 495 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Lowlands for Antwerp:—2000 cwts courseed, Volkart Bros; 95 cases mica, L Naranjee.

S S Lowlands for Hamburg:—110 cases mica, L Naranjee.

S S Lowlands for Ghent:—2146 blaes cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Grelorea for Dunkirk:—3000 cwts linseed, Sandy and Co; 700 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Tunisier for Ghent:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Newquay for Hull:—40000 cwts castor seed, 178 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—2427 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 65 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisah; 759 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 850 bales cotton, Hilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 825 bales cotton, Toyo Manka Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—29 cwts cloves, E S Abdul Khan.

IMPGRI,

Oct. 23.

S S Trekive from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co:— 102 bales dyestuffs, 1 keg dyestuffs, 21 cases padlocks, 8 cases stationery, 27 cases typewriters, 3754 bundles steel hoops, 300 bales domestics, 60 cases cheese, 6 cases automobiles, 13 cases cotton suspenders, 674 steel beams, 105 barrels lubricating oil, 3 cases oil, 79 bundles aniline dyes, 1 box clocks, 2 packages clocks.

S S Kito from Null, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—548 bags bottles, 92 cases cottons, 13 cases cotton yarn, 250 barrels alum, 62 bales paper, 29 loose bars steel, 2 bales woollens, 7 cases woollens, 3 cases glassware, 576 bundles steel, 111 cases paint, 1254 kegs paint, 40 casks dry colour, 510 cases colour, 515 drums linseed oil, 11 cases leather belting, 5 hogsheads lamps, 3 cases wool coating.

S S Ozarda from Mounmein, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—36837 bags rice, 6382 bundles teak scantling, 32114 pieces teak scantling, 2066 pieces T planks, 427 pieces T squares.

S S Karapora from E Africa, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—355 tons coal, 11 cases cheese, 1763 bags sim-sim, 25 bags mustard seed, 283 bags groundnuts, 98 cases ghee, 617 tusks ivory, 115 bags moong, 1812 bales cotton, 20 cases chocolates, 5 bales skins.

MR. H. P. DOUGLAS.

WITHDRAWS FROM NON-COOPERTION MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22.

Mr. H. P. Douglas, Barrister-at-law, who recently gave up his practice to join Non-Cooperation movement, has now withdrawn from the movement owing to the recent pronouncements at Ilita-Iam regarding the Willoughby murder.

In his letter, he says that in the course of his speech, Mr. Gandhi deplored and emphatically denounced Mr. Willoughby's murder, but some of the Mohamedan speakers, who are prominently associated with Mr. Gandhi, referred to the late Mr. Willoughby as a "kaffir" and his assassin as a "Shahid". The term "kaffir" was used obviously because Mr. Willoughby was a Christian. This condonation of brutal murder of a Christian, simply because he was a Christian, and characterisation of his murderer as a religious martyr is not only utterly repellent to me as a Christian, but is subversive of the fundamental doctrine of Non Cooperation which, as stated above, is a non-violent one.

Pushed to its logical conclusion it would appear that the massacre of Indian Christians, the community to which I belong, would be religiously a meritorious act according to the Mahomedan leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement. It is impossible for me, in the circumstances, to continue to be a participator in the movement, Moslem leaders of which entertain such notions of a cold-blooded murder of a Christian as such, and I beg to withdraw from it.

BOMAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ord. Gen. Meeting, Home Street, Fort.

RYL. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrival departures of the principal mail and trains at and from Victoria Terminus. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail		11.15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)		13.15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)		5.00
Madras Mail		9.05
Poona Mail		17.30
Inter and 3rd Poona Express		19.30
Poona Express		10.00
Delhi and Lucknow Express	6.00	

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival departures of the principal mail and trains at and from Colaba station daily effect from Thursday the 1st July. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail		13.00
Gujarat Mail		11.10
Kathiawar Express		7.30
Past Passenger		20.30

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

NAZARETH.—At St. George's Hospital Saturday morning, John C. Nazareth. Deeply mourned by his son and daughters.

DANTRA.—Dr. D. H. Dantra, brother of Col. S. H. Dantra, I.M.S. and Dr. Dantra, died at Rangoon, on [illegible]

SWADESHI SABHA.

Volunteers and other gentlemen who secured signatures of voters of the city for Boycott of Councils are requested to return the signature forms immediately.

MILLCHILDREN'S DUSSERA SPORTS.

On Friday last the Dussera holiday, air sports and races were held in the Mills Compound, when about 200 boys girls belonging to the half-timers' Sch attached to the Tata, the Standard and David Mills took part in the sports which consisted of running races, high jumps, races, tug-of war etc. and lasted for two hours in the morning.

FIRES AT MATUNGA

A correspondent from Matunga sends urgent message thus:—"To-day (Sunday) fire broke out at Matunga Road at midday in which two human lives were fortunately lost. Another fire broke here to-day at about 10-15 p.m., at Circle. The Fire Brigade were promptly municated with, but no one appeared twenty-five minutes after giving the in of outbreak, had elapsed. Much dam was therefore done which could have avoided if the Fire Brigade had pro arrived on the scene. The fire was under control at about 11-30 p.m.

ARREST OF 24 MEN.

SEQUEL TO PAGHAR PROCESSION AGAINST ORDERS.

(Associated Press.)

PILIBHIT, Oct.

Essalpur Hindus took out Paghar proc against the orders on the night of the The District Magistrate dispersed the cession and arrested 24 men. The H stopped Ramalila and closed shops which opening gradually.

IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

MEN RETURN TO WORK.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct.

The Irawaddy, Flotilla men have to return to work accepting arbitr proposals, and services are being today throughout the province. Ta are reported to be [illegible] Abdul Karim Jamal and Mr. Mc. Messrs Graham and Co. The terms of ence include pay, hours of work, bonus, vident fund, supply of free clothing, loyment of dismissed men etc.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE MEETS ON MONDAY.

Arbitration Committee in Irrawaddy Flo strike meet on Monday.

CALCUTTA GAS STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct.

Yesterday some of the gas strikers were loitering in front of the gate of the fac of Oriental Gas Co. One of the durwans the factory, it is said, told them not to there. An altercation followed in course which one of the strikers, it is alleged, ass ed the durwan. A striker was arre Gates of the factory are under police gu Work inside factory is going on as usual.

A STRIKE SETTLED.

Cranemen at Kidderpore Docks and have resumed their duties and strike has ed. It is understood an all-round increa Re. 5 per mensem has been granted by authorities.

STRIKE EPIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Oct.

About 350 out of 400 hands of the Mission Tile Factory have gone on immediate cause being dismissal of men.

DAIMLER MOTOR CARRIAGES
The Engine that performs Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF ABOVE ALL OTHERS.
SOLE AGENTS
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Sydenham Road, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S SAFES.
Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

NON-CO-OPERATION. MALVAN.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 25, 1920.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

Reports of unprovoked assaults on peaceful strikers, and even upon members of the general public by some Pathans in the employment of the Tramway Company, have reached "The Chronicle" for some time past; and we have published such of them as seemed to us authentic, in the public interest, and in the hope of calling the attention of the authorities, and also of the shareholders of the Tramways company, to their existence. If the reports we have received are true—and we have reason to believe them so, or we should not have published them—a very dangerous new factor of violence and provocation has been brought into the economic strife of Capital and Labour. The gist of the reports is this: The Tramway Company has latterly employed a number of Pathans to guard its property and premises. These men are armed with dandas—heavy sticks, one blow of which, well aimed, would kill a man. Pathans are skilled in handling these weapons, and enjoy the use of them. If given one, and told to use it on occasion against certain persons, a Pathan would not stand out for the occasion. After waiting for the strikers to attack the Company's trams and premises, and finding that no sport would come from merely waiting, they proceeded to attack the strikers. They evicted several of the latter from their chawls with brutal violence, destroying all their little property, and half murdered others in the public street. One correspondent even testifies to having seen them fell to the ground a harmless individual, who had no possible connection with the strike at all, merely for trying to get into a public vehicle which they were "guarding". That is in rough outline the story which comes to us daily from a hundred sources. Yet the Pathans are still at large and still we understand, employed by the Company. It must have been very interesting to an English Labour M.P.; like Col. Wedgwood, who is visiting India for the first time, to hear, within twelve hours of his arrival, that the peaceful crowd dispersing in a perfectly orderly manner from a public meeting which had been arranged to welcome him had been molested, while the chairman of the meeting narrowly escaped a death-blow. Does this fairly represent the attitude of Capital towards Labour in India? he will naturally ask himself; and are such doings tolerated by the Government?

Nobody who was present at the meeting at which Col. Wedgwood spoke on Saturday, can doubt the peaceable intentions of the strikers, whose conduct up till now will bear comparison with that of English workers in the circumstances. But the daily sight of comrades wounded and disfigured by men whom they regard as the employers' agents can hardly fail to spoil their temper in the end. We repeat that, in our opinioin, there has been nothing in their conduct until now to justify the use of extra-legal measures. Such disorders as have occurred have been well within the power of the ordinary police force to control. And after the police should come the military, or so we always understood. What then can be the status of these danda-armed Pathans, or are they like the Russian troops which passed through England, a mere "collective hallucination" of the Indian population of Bombay? In any case it is a hallucination fraught with dangerous excitement, and we implore the authorities concerned, with all the earnestness which mere humanity demands in such a case, to lose no time in investigating its cause. If the danda-armed Pathans exist and have committed acts of violence, they can be quite easily removed and the task of defending property restored to the ordinary police. That, we believe, would be sufficient to avert the danger.

The Englishman on first arrival is invariably shocked to see the poverty and squalor of the conditions in which Indian workers live and die, the bare existence of these people and their wretched dwellings. He is told by the old resident that Indians like that sort of thing and angrily resent all efforts at improvement. He is given tacitly to understand that efforts at improvement have been often made, without effect, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he accepts that easy explanation and banishes the subject from his mind for ever. But here and there a thoughtful man must have considered: "An Englishman is different from an Indian, and the difference is much enhanced by his position in this country. His notions of improvement might perhaps, in their expression, be unintelligible from the Indian's point of view. They might appear as mere tyrannical annoyance, and interference with the customs of a subject race. The same suggestions made in their own language by one of themselves might have a different reception. The change must come from themselves". Well, it has come in the Trades Union Movement. Indian workers, organised in unions, are actually trying to emerge from the dejected state which always shocks the Englishman who comes from England: are trying to improve their status for themselves. It is what the Administration, if we may judge from numerous reports, has been trying to produce for half a century, and it has come as no weak, sheltered, half-exotic product, but a strong and healthy growth of national enthusiasm and, what is still more hopeful, Englishmen and Indians are going to unite as comrades in that movement. At the meeting held to welcome Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood to Bombay there were two English representatives sent by a union which has many thousand Indian members. Is such a movement with its promise of a higher and more thoughtful life for millions of our fellow-creatures, hitherto depressed, deserving to be treated as outside the law? Are strikers, whose demands appear to every English worker ludicrously modest, although they mark a considerable advance for Indian Labour, to be denied the fair field which is given to Labour in all civilised communities? Or are they being needlessly provoked, with the result that a movement which is now for good may be made to work evil and so punished? The last can hardly be the view of any human being worthy of the name. It assuredly is not that of the Government, which has the power to stop the cause of these disturbing rumours.

WHAT IS JIHAD?

The action of Mr. H. P. Douglas, an English barrister, who had joined the non-cooperation movement, in withdrawing from that movement because some Mohammedan referred to the late Mr. Willoughby as a "kafir" and his assassin as a "shahid" reminds us rather of the gentleman who retired from Parliament because the language of another member was unparliamentary. It truly seems to us that Mr. Douglas was too hasty in withdrawing from a body where his presence was extremely valuable because of an excited statement quite unauthorized by the Khilafat Committee and certain to be condemned by its authorities no less than it was condemned by Mr. Gandhi, being against the words of the Coran and the example of the Holy Prophet. The "Jihad," or righteous effort of the Prophet, which is the model for all subsequent Jihad, includes only strictly honourable warfare. Cold-blooded murder has no place in it; and can in no case be considered lawful for the Muslims, who are told, however, to kill their enemies (actual combatants at open war with them) "wherever you may find them" and to eject them from the places from which they (the enemy) have (first) ejected them (the Muslims). The term "Jihad" applies to the whole effort of the Muslim—his war for good against evil, beginning with the conquest of a man's own lusts and ending, if need be, in exile or upon the battlefield. The Prophet's Jihad was peaceful during thirteen years at Mecca; and when he was allowed to fight in self-defence, his rules of war were far more merciful and more enlightened than any known to men before his time—or since his time, among non-Muslim peoples. He never wronged a fellow-creature in his life. The deliberately planned assassination of an unarmed man, no matter what his creed, is as abhorrent to the teaching of Muhammad as it is to that of Jesus. The kafir (infidel), in the Coran, is the attacking enemy, whose object is to extirpate the new religion. The Jews and Christians who are friendly to Islam are treated on a par with Muslims. "Verily those who believe" i.e., the Prophet's followers—"and those who keep the Jew's religious rule, and Christians and Sabaeans—whosoever believes in Allah and the Last Day *and does good works*—their reward is with their Lord and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief." The more ferocious views of certain traditional Muslims are the outcome of long centuries of war with Christendom, in which the Muslims were not always the aggressors, and in the course of which they have too often met foul play. It seems as if the treatment which has just been meted out to Turkey—a nation animated by the true Islamic spirit—were going to perpetuate that bitterness for centuries to come. That is why we much regret that a Christian, whose very presence made for kindlier feelings, should have left the non-cooperation movement at this juncture.

Notes of the Day.

The Deciding Factor.

At the close of the Transport Workers Conference on Thursday, Mr. Williams, the Secretary, issued a statement saying that unless something tangible happened between the Government and the Miners' Federation within twenty-four hours, the issue would have to be joined between the whole working classes and those supporting the Government. Mr. Williams' statement made as it was simultaneously with that of Mr. Thomas that the railwaymen had decided to strike at midnight on Sunday unless negotiations between Government and the miners opened before Saturday, points to the deciding factor in the present crisis which England faces to-day. And this factor is the determination of the entire Labour movement to see that the miners get their due. How effective the threat of strike by the railwaymen and the transport workers has been, is brought into relief as much by the conciliatory tone suddenly adopted by the Premier, with his characteristic adaptability to changed circumstances, as by Reuter's ill-concealed attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the world by suggesting that the miners' leaders are as much disconcerted as the Ministerialists by what it is pleased to term "the precipitate action" of the remaining members of the Triple Alliance. The truth is, as Mr. Thomas has tried to impress on the Premier, that every hour is precious. And the Triple Alliance does not wish to waste its own energy and that of the nation. Hence its threat is not an empty threat. It carries with it not only the readiness to suffer, but also the determination to win. That it has achieved its purpose is seen in the opening of negotiations between the miners and the mine-owners.

Journalistic Slips.

The name of Marshal Izzet Pasha occurring in the list of the members of the new Turkish Cabinet will probably again mislead the Fleet Street "expert" upon Turkish matters. When last his Excellency figured in a Reuter telegram, the "Daily Mail" was good enough to explain that he was "the notorious secretary of Sultan Abdul Hamid." Of course, he is nothing of the kind; but that is immaterial. The British public requires information irrespective of its quality. A mere identity of name is very apt to be misleading in the case of Turks, who have no surnames. Izzet Pasha is almost as vague a designation as Mr. John or Mr. Richard. Men are distinguished by a dignity or by a nickname. "Marshal" Izzet Pasha is thus seen to be a different person from "Arab" Izzet Pasha, "the notorious secretary to Abdul Hamid." At the time when "drunken" Nazim Pasha met his death in the little revolution of January, 1913, the English Press imputed to him all the virtues of "Shamli" (Syrian) Nazim Pasha, a more famous man. We could multiply such instances *ad infinitum*. But the most remarkable feat of English journalism since the war has been, the publication—not once nor twice, but many times—of the portrait of Mustafa Kamil Pasha, the Egyptian nationalist leader, who died some years before the war, as that of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the present leader of the Turkish patriots.

The Lord Mayor of Cork.

Edward Shortt has not taken long over his reply to Miss MacSweeney, sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork. He ends up by saying: "for any consequences that may ensue from his refusal to take food, MacSweeney alone is responsible." Compare the heathenish brutality of this statement with the Lord Mayor's own words: "It appears from your communication that my release is to be death. In that event the British Government can boast of having killed two Lord Mayors of the same city within six months, an achievement without a parallel in the history of oppression. Knowing the revolution of opinion that will thereby be caused throughout the civilised world, and the consequent accession of support to Ireland in her hour of trial, I am reconciled to a premature grave. I am, prepared to die." The British Government must indeed be in a bad way when it can reach the blissful stage of condoning the reprisals of its troops against the Sinn Feiners. If Sinn Fein is anarchy, what shall we say of the Government of Ireland which cannot keep its own troops and its own police in order? But, of course, true Sinn Fein is as far from anarchy as Dublin Castle seems to be near it. In thos parts of Ireland which are ruled under the authority of the Irish Republic not a policeman is to be seen to-day and yet life is both peaceful and orderly. In its own futile way Dublin Castle is anxious to break its vengeance; and the disgusting spectacle can be seen in the death of one hunger-striker and the persecution of another. Mr. MacSweeney's words have provoked even the wrath of "The Times" against the callousness of the Cabinet. The Lord Mayor's sister speaks with no less bravery:

"To those who urge that my brother should save his life by giving up the hunger-strike, I would say—to give up the hunger-strike would be, for him, the same thing as to run away from a rifle. What friend would ask him to do that and give the lie to his life Men fight with different weapons, but with the same end—the establishment and recognition of the public. He does not fear death, and we do not fear it for him; alive or dead, he will be victorious The Irish Republic is a living force and so we can pray and trust in God."

What are the temporary excitements and the mean little games of political power compared with the brave majesty of a noble deed?

Egypt.

A propos of the glowing accounts of the reception of the proposals regarding Egypt, which the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer" has been sending of late, the following from the London correspondent of the "Ceylon Morning Leader" will be read with interest:—

The newspapers are making a sustained attempt to give the impression that opinion in Egypt is overwhelmingly in favour of the proposals made by Lord Milner regarding the settlement of the Egyptian issue. The "Times", for instance, makes out that the project has the support of a two-thirds majority of the Assembly, even if the members without seats were all to be reckoned as hostile. Side by side with such reports, however, one has to study the statement issued by the Egyptian Association in Great Britain and Ireland, and widely circulated. That Association fails to find a single redeeming feature in the terms of the proposed agreement which, if accepted, will be tantamount to the establishment of a permanent protectorate since it does not contain any clause guaranteeing that Egyptian independence will be recognised by the Powers which consider Egypt, by the Treaty of Versailles, as a British Protectorate. The term independence, it states, will be merely employed as a bait to secure a legalised protectorate administered by three pro-consuls. The manifesto issued by the Egyptian princes follows a similar line of argument. They express themselves as opposed to the draft agreement, and consider that a firm stand should be made for the complete independence of Egypt and the Soudan, and no restrictions of any kind accepted.

A Grievance from Mespot.

An Indian officer writes from Mesopotamia:—

Sir, I hope this letter will get a little room in your highly popular paper.

We have read the Viceroy's speech and the crocodile tears he has shed for us, but are unrelieved.

Will you bring to the notice of the public how unjustly we are detained here, and how the War Office has released the British at the cost of Indians?

(1) Almost all British are released except a few officers.

(2) Since the demobilization of British troops started it has regularly and steadily continued.

(3) To satisfy the British troops, they were given special Army of Occupation allowance.

(4) The demobilization was not stopped even while the "Kurdistan" trouble was going on.

(5) Indians were not paid, any sort of Army of Occupation allowance and their demobilization was interfered with and suspended whenever any trouble arose.

(6) At present there are Indians in this Force, who have been out here from the beginning of the war.

Whenever applications for release are made to the higher authority the reply is, "cannot be released at present", or the "war is not over."—

A Wedgwood Anecdote.

The well-known journalist, St. Nihal Singh, has written concerning Col. Wedgwood, D.S.O., that he applied the doctrines of Krishna to his every day life."

"He does not believe in war nor does he fight for fight's sake. But if, in order to right wrongs, he finds it necessary to engage in battle, he does not hesitate to do so, but acts without thought of reward. He is as gentle as a woman, with all his bluffness and courage. Not very long ago Col. Wedgwood entered the House of Commons with his head bandaged up and limping painfully. Of course, everyone wanted to know what had happened to him expecting to hear a tale of dash and daring. To their great surprise they learned that he had chosen to suffer thus in order to save the life of a kitten which had suddenly run in front of his bicycle on which he was riding to St. Stephen's from his flat in Chelsea. He had seen the little thing just in time, swerved quickly out of his course, run into the pavement, and fallen from his machine, scratching and bruising himself. He did not care a straw about his injuries, however. All he thought of was that the kitten had not been killed.

"BETTER BE DEAD THAN SLAVES."

COL. WEDGWOOD IN BOMBAY.

CITIZENS' HEARTY WELCOME

"SUFFER AND SACRIFICE TO ACHIEVE VICTORY."

MESSAGE TO INDIAN WORKERS

UNPARALLELED LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

Col. J. C. Wedgwood, Labour Member of Parliament, and Mrs. Wedgwood arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, by the s. s. Goblens and had a right Royal welcome from the public of Bombay. Bombay, is the Gateway of India and it is her proud privilege to be the first city in India to welcome its illustrious guests, and the welcome, which, the Indian public extended, yesterday, to their tried friend and the champion of their just hopes and aspirations was marked by the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. It is now nearly a decade and a half since Bombay has had the privilege of last welcoming two other great English friends of India—the late Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton—when they came to attend a memorable sessions of the National Congress held in the city. The welcome accorded them then showed once and for all that Indians were an essentially grateful people, who never forgot the services rendered them by their true friends and if further confirmation were needed of this it was supplied by the equally enthusiastic and spontaneous welcome which the public gave Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood yesterday morning. It was unfortunate that many people were unaware of the exact spot where they were to land on their arrival, with the result that a large number of them betook themselves to the Ballard Pier under the mistaken impression that the landing would take place there, only to find subsequently that it was to be at the Alexandra Dock. But on finding out their mistake they hurried to the latter place, and by the time the distinguished guests landed, people had collected there in their thousands to welcome them. And the concourse of people that one saw there was composed of all communities and classes of the Indian public of Bombay.

FRIEND OF LABOUR.

The Colonel is a Labour M.P. and fittingly enough the labourers of the city were the most in evidence among the vast multitude that was present to welcome him to the shores of the country whose cause he has been so consistently and assiduously championing in and out of Parliament for the last several years. The workmen mustered in their thousands, carrying the distinctive banners of their different Unions, but it was by no means an exclusively Labour demonstration, for the members of the general public also turned up in large numbers and joined in according their distinguished guests a most hearty and spontaneous welcome to India.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood landed about 8 o'clock in the morning and their appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering from the huge crowd that had assembled to welcome them. On landing at the Alexandra Dock, they were welcomed by, among others, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. V. M. Pawar and Mr. D. Chaman Lal, and were garlanded amid shouts of "Wedgwood-ki-Jai." Those present then went in procession to the Esplanade Maidan, and it presented a most imposing spectacle. Headed by the Congress and Home Rule volunteers as well as those of the different Labour Unions, the procession marched from the Dock to the Maidan amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm and cries of "Wedgwood-ki-Jai", "Colonel-ki-Jai", "Bande Mataram" and "Hindu-Musulman-ki-Jai", the passers-by along the route joining in according the distinguished visitor a most enthusiastic reception.

MR. BAPTISTA.

On arriving at the Maidan the procession halted, and Mr. Baptista introduced the distinguished visitors to the workers. In doing this, Mr. Baptista declared amid loud cheering that Col. Wedgwood was a great "Sardar of British workmen" and a true friend of India and of the cause of constitutional liberty in any part of the world. He assured Col Wedgwood that the general public and particularly the working classes considered it a happy moment in their life when they saw him in their midst.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

Col. Wedgwood then briefly addressed the assembly. He was given a most rousing reception as he did this. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to them for the right royal welcome they had accorded Mrs. Wedgwood and himself on his landing on the shores of India. He regretted that they had to wait a short while at the Docks on account of the steamer coming in a little bit late, but he assured them that he on his part had been waiting a long time for the happy moment when he should set foot on Indian soil. He told them he came as a representative of the workers of Great Britain to the workers of India, and assured them amidst renewed cheering that the workers of England were at one with them and he gave them the fraternal greetings of the Labour Party of England. He declared the Labour classes in England had worked for and realised their sense of unity as workers, and told them it was now for them, the workers of India, to do the same. Proceeding, Col. Wedgwood said workers could achieve victory only through self-sacrifice and suffering. He wished to impress upon them this, that they must absolutely eschew violence and follow Mr. Gandhi's advice to practice non-violence. For not through violence but through suffering would they win their rights. He concluded by once more expressing the heartfelt gratitude of Mrs. Wedgwood and himself to the public of Bombay and especially the Labour classes for the welcome they had given them.

The speech was translated sentence by sentence to the assembly, by Mr. Patel in Gujerati and by Mr. Chaman Lal in Urdu.

Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood then left the Maidan amid loud cheering for the Taj Mahal Hotel where they are putting up during their stay in Bombay.

LABOUR MASS MEETING.

"BETTER BE DEAD THAN SLAVES."

To welcome Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood, a mass meeting, under the auspices of all the labour unions of Bombay, was held at Chinchpokly, Munji Shett's Wadi. The meeting was as unique a success as the occasion. Not less than fifty thousand workers, at the least and most conservative computation, besides a large number of prominent citizens of Bombay attended it. Long before the appointed hour of the meeting hundred of people began to sweep on. And all before the arrival of the honoured guest of the evening, the neighbourhoods of the Wadi were simply defended with the shouts, at intervals, of *Bhai Wedgwood Ki Jai* and *Bhain Wedgwood Ki Jai*. Every labour latter who stopped was received with tumultous cheers, and Mr. Baptista ushered in Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood, amidst tremendous shouts of *Jai, Jai* and *Vande Mataram* went forth and continued for at least quarter of an hour.

Though the crowd was extraordinarily great, they maintained great admirable peace and order themselves.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall while proposing Mr. Joseph Baptista to the chair, said it was the happiest augury for them to have amongst them the great friend of labour, Col. Wedgwood. (Cheers). He said Col. Wedgwood has come to impart the message that British labour sends its fraternal greetings to Indian workers (Cheers). He then requested Mr. Baptista to take the chair.

Mr. V. M. Pawar seconded the proposal, happiest augury for them to have amongst loud and prolonged applause.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista addressing the audience said: his first duty that evening was to honour Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood.

The chairman addressing Col and Mrs. Wedgwood as Comrade and Sister asked them to permit him to give them hearty thanks. Continuing, he said a few years ago it would have been impossible to meet a Member of Parliament as they had done that evening in tens of thousands to do honour to the two distinguished and honoured visitors. He did not know if Col. Wedgwood was aware that when an Englishman put his step in India the first question he asked was how long an Englishman would take to change His colour. Some said 2 years and some 2 days and many who were optimists changed it daily as the "Daily Herald."

Turning to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Baptista said, Comrade I believe you know that the Government of India has proscribed the "Daily Herald" (shame shame). People of India were wanting Mr. Lansbury as their Viceroy, but our present Viceroy has proscribed his paper (shame). In India people propose and Viceroy disposes. (Laughter)

Continuing Mr. Baptista said he would like to speak a few points to Col. Wedgwood. The first thing he would tell him is not to read Anglo-Indian papers and not to believe half of what they wrote. The 2nd point was that the Indians were now going through a great distress and unless the policy of British statesmanship underwent a change, India will be another Ireland—perhaps ten times magnified. (Cheers). But unless something was done, this spirit will enhance of separation of India from British connection. This spirit was created by the massacre of Jallianwalla Baug and the partition of Turkey. The vote on the debate on the Jallianwalla Baug affair in the House of Commons and was had and the vote in the House of Lord has destroyed the faith in the British Justice. We have now faith only in the British Labour.

Mr. Baptista then explained to him at length the present labour situation in India. Referring to the Postal Strike he said that the postmen wanted a living wage and the authorities recommended a scale. The Government of India appointed a committee which sanctioned another scale rejecting the one recommended by the authorities. The scale was far from satisfying the needs of the men. There was no body to represent the Bombay men on the committee. It was like appointing a committee for the whole of Europe without an English member when England was concerned. The men disavowed the recommendations of the committee, made representations to authorities and sent warning to the Government but no reply was received from any quarter and then the men had to strike. The men oftes expressed that they were ready to refer their question to an arbitration consisting of Mr. Sams and the speaker himself and if they differed in their decision they were prepared to abide by the verdict of any impartial arbitrator like Sir Dinshaw Watcha or Sir Narayan Chandavarker; but the authorities would not hear it.

Again turning to Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Baptista said that the occasion of their visit would be a red letter day in the annals of the people of this country; wherever they would go they would get the same cordial reception more than any Viceroy got. Pointing to the huge assembly he remarked, "How peaceful and orderly they were" "What does it mean" he questioned? It meant that it was the easiest thing to govern the people of India only with a kind word. Indian people did not and do not give any trouble to the government. But the Government always tried the temper of the people. During the War the government of course did not dare to play with their feelings; but now they have begun to trouble the people. During the War the Government of course did not dare to play with their feelings; but now they have begun to trouble the people. During the War the Government's tical bondage of Indians should be placed on the same level as the economic bondage. Even yet, the people of India, he made bold to say in that open and vast meeting, did not want to sever their connection with England but if the state men of England compelled them to such a course, by not changing their present policy, the feeling of the people he was afraid will not remain at that level. (Loud cheers).

MR. CHAMAN LALL.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall then moved the following resolution:—

"That this mass meeting of the workers of Bombay offers its heartiest welcome to Col. Wedgwood, that lover of Liberty, and through him extends the fraternal greetings of the Indian workers to the workers of Great Britain and hopes that the Labour Party will help the workers to win in their Freedom and Swarajya."

He said it was an occasion of joy for them to have in their midst Col. Wedgwood who had come on behalf of British workers to bring their message of friendship to Indian workers. He was one of those who realised fully that in this world there are only two classes of people—the producers of the world's wealth who are the exploited and those who enjoyed the world's wealth, namely the exploiters. In India, too, we were witnessing the same division. They had the example of the strikers before them. These men had been producing, year by year, wealth for their masters. Hunger had forced them to go on strike in order to get better conditions from their employers. But their employers paid less regard for the hapiness of the men than for their own pockets. The workers must demand that they should receive the treatment that befits a human being. Only by unity could they obtain this treatment. Their opportunity would come with the holding of the Trade Union Congress which was most hopeful sign in the Labour movement. But they must not forget, since this was the real significance of the message Col. Wedgwood had brought them, that the workers all over the world belonged to the same brotherhood. The presence of Col. Wedgwood would help them to realise this fact and help them to wake up from their sleep of centuries.

Dr. Savarkar seconded the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved that this mass meeting of the workers of Bombay places on record that the cause of the Bombay Strikers is a just one and calls for an immediate settlement of the men's demand.

Mr. Patel said that in any movement people who wanted to achieve the end they had in view they must rely first and foremost and till the last upon their own strength they must know how to stand on their own legs rather than depend upon others. It was in this wise that any great movement had been brought to a successful issue. Therefore whether in the attainment of their object in the direction of Swarajya, or a victory in their present struggle he urged to see that they trusted more to their own powers rather than lay their faith in the promises and good-intentions of theirs, even though they were not without their own value. (Cheers).

Mr. Haji Ahmed Siddick Khatri seconded and Dr. Velkar supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. V. M. Pawar then moved a third resolution thanking the Citizens of Bombay for the help and sympathy they extended to the strikers of Bombay in their distress, and requesting them for further sympathy and help, as their cause was a just and good one.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali and supported by Messrs Praik, and Charr representatives of the G. I. P. Railwaymen, and further supported by Dr. Munje, it was carried unanimously.

GOL. WEDGWOOD'S REPLY.

Col. Wedgwood on rising to reply, received a very tremendous ovation. He said.—

"Comarades and brothers, this is the meeting of people who are suffering from want of food, want of clothing, want of all that makes life possible. I have spoken at such meetings often in the past, but never to such a meeting as this.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

You who have been suffering from low wages, are now beginning to realise that in you yourselves lies the cure of these conditions. Even to-day in England, in my own constituency, among my comrades, meetings such as this are held. The miners of England are on strike to-day. They are fighting the same struggle as you are here to-day carrying on. The world over to-day the workers are trying for a share in life. In England workers have had Trade Unions and strikes for the last 100 years. They began with struggles as you are having here to-day. They too in the old days were treated as beats of burden. They had no voice, no share in the Government of their country. They were as poor as you are here now; but now after a century's work, they are far ahead of the Indian people. They are striking to-day for Re. 1 a day more wages, and their wages are already Rs. 42 a week now. They have got decent living. You have not yet got that. Your wages are not as much as would be sufficient to maintain your family and your children, unless your women and children work. Your houses are probably more overcrowded than anywhere on the face of the whole earth.

YOU ARE FIGHTING FOR JUSTICE.

I ask you to follow in the foot-steps of the English working classes and to remember that the British working classes are your brothers (hear, hear). Remember that their cause is the same as your cause and your cause is their cause. (Cheers). What you are fighting for and what they are fighting for is no more or less than justice (hear hear). We are fighting to make a just world. We are moving ahead to enjoy the fruit of our labour, and do not want our share to be taken away from us by any one else. If you are to follow in the foot-steps of the English working classes, if you are to get good food, good houses and good education for your children, you must struggle in order to make the lot of your children better. (Hear, hear). For that it is not enough to strike; strike without preparations too often fails. You must prepare and unite first. You must make your Union

(Continued on page 12.)

OUR WELCOME VISITOR.

Col. J. C. Wedgwood M.P. Who Arrived on Saturday

MR. BAPTISTA ASSAULTED.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK.

WORK OF PATHAN HIRELINGS.

MR. QUINN'S METHODS.

A MENACE TO BOMBAY.

POLICE AND CITIZENS

Strikes in Bombay Continue.

The arrival of Colonel Wedgwood has been the cause of keen enthusiasm among the Labour.

Authorities are still unbending in their attitude and no end to this labour trouble is in sight.

On their way back from the great Labour meeting in honour of Col. Wedgwood, the car in which Mr. Baptista and party were seated, was held up by Pathan Hooligans who attacked the party with heavy "dandas' " Mr. Baptista receiving a blow on his arm.

STORY OF THE ASSAULT.

MR. BAPTISTA'S STATEMENT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will place the following facts before the public. The Police Commissioner sent for me to-day in order to discuss the arrangements for the Labour Conference. I availed myself of the occasion to impress upon him the grave danger of employing Pathans armed with *Lathis* or *Dandas* for the ostensible purpose of protecting Tramway property. very trifling disturbances of the peace had occurred in the first two or three days of the strike, but after the men were organised into a Union, no disturbances occurred. But the Tramway Company employed Pathans and armed them with *Lathis* in the way the whole of Bombay has observed. The real object, though concealed, was to create disturbances. This object was far more in evidence to-day when Commander Wedgewood was amongst us. I am told that several heads of Tramway men at work were broken, but I am quite certain not one man was arrested. This very fact shows that the assailants were not the strikers but *badmashes* employed by the Tramway Company or rather by Mr. Quinn. This fear of mine was expressed to Mr. Boyd, when I saw him to-day and it received remarkable confirmation this evening. We had arranged a mass meeting at Manji Seth Wadi in honour of Commander Wedgewood, M.P., when I was going to the meeting some of the Tramway strikers met me on the way just a few hundred yards before the Tramway Depot opposite the Victoria Gardens. They complained that armed Pathans at the Depot within the sight of the Police were preventing men to go to the meeting and had severely beaten one of them. I promptly drove to the Depot. I met one English officer on duty and asked him if any one had assaulted any man. He said no one had assaulted any one in his presence, but he believed some assault had taken place further up. As I was speaking to him Mr. Quinn came up. I said to him: "The men are complaining to me that you have kept Pathans to assault the strikers as they go to the meeting and that one man was actually assaulted in your presence and at your instigation". He replied: "How many of our men were assaulted by your strikers? I said: "Not one of our Tramway strikers had assaulted any Tramway man. But even if it be otherwise, that was no reason for you or your armed Pathans to assault any one. I took Mr. Quinn with me to the spot where our men said to me that they were stopped from proceeding further.

At this spot I saw half a dozen men who looked to me like our extemporised volunteers. I asked them if they wanted to come to the meeting. As they did not reply I thought they were citizens not interested in any way. But just then Mr. Quinn informed me that they were military men. It is strange these men were without arms or sticks and it is more strange that they were not at the Depot if they were required to protect the Company's property. I began to suspect that the Company with the aid of the Police underlings were trying to bring matters to a head in order to justify firing. Mr. Quinn was very anxious to see Mr. Chaman Lal. At that time I did not suspect any intention to attack Mr. Chaman Lal, but from what has happened subsequently I suspect such intention. Fortunately, Mr. Chaman Lal came up while I was talking to Mr. Quinn and he passed on words with the men who were prevented from going to the meeting.

After the meeting was over I remained on the spot till every man had dismersed. Then Mr. Chaman Lal, Mr. Pawar, Mr. Ginwalla and three others and myself got into Mr. Chaman Lal's car and left the scene of the meeting. When we arrived at the Depot there were several Pathans on the road, and one man shouted "Go slow." Mr. Pawar thereupon asked the driver to stop. The car stopped. Then there was a rush of several Pathans to the car. Some of them used their Lathis. One man aimed at me but his blow fell on the car. The second man struck me but his blow fell on my arm after being warded off by my stick. So it broke the force of the blow.

I ordered the driver to drive. I am told by those who were in the car that this managed to save me from the blow of the Pathans behind.

I was going to Green's Restaurant for dinner. On the way at the Pydhownie Station I called on the Police Officer-in-charge. He was engaged at the telephone so I made my complaint to Indian Inspectors. When the European official,—Mr. Hope, as I afterwards learned,—was free, I said to him: "Can I speak to you?" He replied: "No. I have much more important business to attend to." A few minutes later, he came up to me and asked: "Well what do you want?" I began to relate what had occurred. He stopped me saying, "But who are you?" I replied: "I am Joseph Baptista." He said: "Oh, you are Mr. Baptista." I told him what had occurred at the Depot. I requested him to 'phone to Mr. Boyd. He said, "You better go to ——— (some other station)." I said: "Life is in danger at the Depot and you should not regard red tape, but 'phone to Mr. Boyd." He very rudely remarked: "I will do nothing of the sort." I said: "Very well. If this is the sort of help you offer as policemen then I must go direct to the Police Commissioner." I asked Mr. Ginwalla to see him at once. I do not know whether he has done so. But I would ask the citizens of Bombay to consider whether Mr. Quinn is not organising hooligans to murder people. I gave not the remotest provocation to the men. It appears to me that the attack upon me was entirely unprovoked and the whole object of this arising of Pathans with Lathis is intended to encourage hooliganism with the object of provoking retaliation to find some justification for a massacre in Bombay with the object of crushing the Labour movement in India. I think it is the duty of the Government to stop the tramway traffic if it cannot be conducted without the aid of Pathans and armed Pathans for, when a Pathan is armed with a stick he believes his duty is to use the stick on somebody and if he feels his employment is not justified unless he breaks somebody's head. They have broken the head of an innocent man who was going to the meeting. I have already complained to Mr. Boyd that giving Lathis to Pathans is only encouraging the breaking of heads. And hooliganism ought to be stopped. I myself suspect that the assaults on the tramway men are not by the strikers, but by organised hooligans. Not one man was arrested.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

None of the four Bombay strikes has come to an end as yet. All the strikers were yesterday present at the Alexandra Docks to receive Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood and in the evening they attended the mass meeting at Chinchpokli. The arrival of Col. Wedgwood seems to have aroused keen enthusiasm among them.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The situation of the tramway strike is going from bad to worse. The tramway service yesterday was still more curtailed. So long the Company was clamouring that because there was no light on the streets, they could not retain service at night. But though it is about four days now that street lighting has been partially restored by the Gas Company, tram service at night, has not been restarted as yet.

ABSENTED STRIKERS.

The following notice of the Company appeared in all the local papers yesterday:—

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that all employees of the Company that absented themselves without leave prior to the 19th instant having failed to resume their duties on the 18th instant as required by the notice dated the 14th instant over the signature of the Acting

(Continued on next page.)

NEW MUSLIM UNIVERSITY AT ALIGARH.

PRESENT TRUSTEES ASKED TO RENOUNCE TRUST ON OCT. 29.

"NO NEED OF GOVT. INTERVENTION."

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO TRUSTEES.

Mr. Gandhi has addressed the following letter to the Trustees of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh:—

Gentlemen,—I know you are about to meet in order to give your decision on a most momentous issue for Islam and India. I hear you are calling in the aid of Government or police for the occasion of your meeting. If the rumour is true you would be making a grievous mistake. In a matter which is purely domestic, you need neither intervention of Government nor protection of its police. Neither Ali Brothers nor I are engaged in brute war. We are engaged in a war in which our only weapon is force of public opinion. We shall reckon ourselves beaten in the battle if we do not carry the public with us. In the present dispute, the test of public opinion will be, in the first instance, your majority. Therefore if you, after a full and free discussion, decide by majority that the College and school boys may not remain in the College ground either as students or even as boarders if they persist in their demand for disaffiliation and rejection of Government grant they will be peacefully withdrawn. They propose in that event to carry on their education, if at all possible, in Aligarh itself, otherwise elsewhere.

EDUCATION MUST BE IN CONSISTENCE WITH LAW OF ISLAM.

Our desire is not to suspend their secular education for one moment longer than is absolutely necessary. But it is our desire that it should be given in consistence with the Law of Islam and honour of India. I understand that in the opinion of recognized Ulama's it is *not* lawful for a believing Muslim to receive assistance of, or give assistance to, a Government that has desired or indirectly sought to cause destruction of the Holy Khilafat or tamper with exclusive control of Jazirat-ul-Arab. You know as well as I do, how this Government has wilfully trampled under foot Indian honour. Consistently therefore, with control of their passions by people, all voluntary association with Government is being withdrawn by people. The least that you, in my humble opinion, can do is to decline any further Government grant, to disaffiliate the great institution of which you are the trustees and to reject the [illegible] University. The least Aligarh can do, if you fail to respond to the [illegible] and India is to wreak their wrath on [illegible] Sir Syed Ahmed keeping his nobler creation under control or influence of the present Government.

OFFER OF SERVICE TO COLLEGE AUTHORITIES.

As I have been the originator of the idea of disaffiliation of Aligarh and rejection of Government grant I feel that I might be able to assist you in your discussion and therefore offer my humble services to you and will gladly attend your meeting if you will allow me to do so. I am at Bombay and shall await your answer. But whether you wish me to attend or not I hope you will not summon Government intervension in purely domestic matter. And let me say to Government through you that one hears all sorts of rumours of their intentions about Ali Brothers and myself. I hope for the sake of peaceful evolution of struggle that they will not restrict our liberty.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPAGANDA.

We are endeavouring, in the most constitutional manner to conduct our propaganda. We are seeking to bend Government to the peoples will or, if it will not, to overthrow it not by brute force but by creating public opinion. We hold it to be perfectly constitutional legitimate and honourable to expose the Satanic nature of Government and ask people by appealing to their heads and their hearts, and never to their animal passions, to express their will not in words but in action i.e., by withdrawing all possible association with Government. But if Government wish even to suppress liberty of opinion and peaceful action I hope they will issue no interment orders against us. For inspite of our sincere desire not to offer civil disobedience even in our own persons, it will not be possible for us to respect any internment orders so long as our movement be not physically restrained. We must use it in such a manner as we consider to be the best in the interest of our mission.

With humble apologies,

I remain,

Your faithful servant,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION TO BE ANNOUNCED ON 29TH.

TRUSTEES ASKED TO RENOUNCE TRUST THE SAME DAY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Honorary Secretory and Principal, Aligarh College wires:—Mr. Mohammed Ali, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansari Abdulkalam Azad, and Moulvi Abdul Majid of Meerut, arrived at Aligarh on the 23rd, and announced in the College Mosque that national organisation will be announced on the 29th October after Juma prayers, and Mr. Mohammed Ali himself will be the first Principal for a short period.

The professors are all ready but nearly all of them are Hindus. They will take possession of the College buildings. They advised students not to leave the College till they were carried away on shoulders. Abul Kalam Azad gave one night to the students to find one person whom they should follow without reasons.

The 29th of October is fixed for the College Trustees to renounce their trust.

MR. MAHOMED ALI TO BE PRINCIPAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 23.

Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mohamed Ali, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Abdul Gaffar, came here from Delhi this noon. They discussed matters with members of the College Khilafat Committee and declared that their scheme [illegible] tional educational institution.

Mr. Mohamed Ali [illegible] and Moulana Ali [illegible] religious [illegible] that the [illegible] Govern[illegible]. But is that [illegible] the future citizenship of [illegible] extremely detrimental to their [illegible] While my respect goes to Messrs. [illegible]dhi and Ali brothers, my reason goes against them. I am a non-cooperationist myself in those ways which are conducive to the progress of our country. So, think deeply before you take a long leap into the dark abyss. Let your conviction and reason be your guides, and not religious excitement. When the atmosphere there is supercharged with fanatical preachings. I can very well understand how your feelings have been fanned by the doctrine of non cooperation. My advice is that you should get away at once from that atmosphere for a month or two, to come to a sober and reasoning state. Many a brilliant youth who spoilt his bright career during the agitation days of '07, is repenting now. It is we, who have finished our educational careers, who are to take up the cross and fight the battle of Indian freedom from subjection. It is for you to observe closely, and learn your lessons thoroughly to take up our places when you enter life.

I join with you when you demand that title-holders and people in the good looks of the Government should not in any way be associated with our institution. *But why do you want to convert our beloved college into a National Institution* (?)—a cry that has come into existence without any clear definition. Lala Lajpat Rai has already warned us not to denationalise ourselves, and not to tie a rope round our own neck, by taking up this wild cry without any meaning. We, old boys, would be grieved to find that our once beautiful college with extensive lawns, and fine hostels all round, which has produced many cosmopolitan citizens, has been converted into a religious asylum to send out religious fanatics. Beware of what you are going to swallow in the future national schools and colleges.

Before I close, I may reiterate: Act up to your reason and conscience. Don't be swayed this way or that way. Don't coerce others to do what you wish to do. If you think that the leap is good for you, do so. *But don't repent afterwards?* If you are already on adult to take an active part in the political warfare, leave the college at once, go into the world and preach. But do not spoil the other weak friends of yours who are still in the preparatory period. Let the Aligarh College flourish as it used to do. Do not lay your axe against the root so fair a tree. You will be merely ruining your own Alma Mater.

ALIGARH SITUATION.

STUDENTS APPEAL TO LEADERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 22.

Telegrams of congratulations and appreciations have been received by the College Khilafat Committee from Mr. Yakub Husan, an Old Boy and trustee the Agra Khilafat Committee, The Students of the Bangalore National Educational institution, stated in accordance wih Non-Cooperation, and the Khilafat Committee, Khetasarai.

The principal is bringing force on students and through the influenct of parents and other authories, urging students to go home. The students request the Ulamas and leaders to issue an appeal to parents, detailing the parent's duty at this juncture.

A rumour is current here that authorities intend the adopting all available means to prevent leaders from coming here again.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Raza Ali, of Allahabad.

College Khilafat Committee appeals to you as an old boy to suspend practice, resign membership and withdraw candidature".

ATTITUDE OP PARENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 22.

The Hon. Secretary of the Aligarh College writes:—

On account of a current rumour that Messrs. Gandhi, Ali Brother sand others are visiting the college again this week, the situation continues to be grave. In response to the appeal issued by the Principal about 70 parents have arrived and have temporarily taken their boys home who will wait at their homes for the decision of the Trustees. Telegrams and letters from about 200 parents have already been received disapproving action of Messrs. Gandhi and Ali Brothers and of the College students asking that their boys should be sent home. Studen's are now attempting to assure parents thatt the position is not serious. Propagandists are sending preachers to deliver lectures in the College.

The Bhopal State has temporarily [illegible]

The Bhopal State has temporarily withdrawn all the Bhopal students. Telegrams and letters have been receivd from old boys and friends from Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Behra, Lyallpur, Muzaffurnagar, and others expressing strong disapproval of the incident. Parents present in Aligarh on the 21st passed a resolution urging the Trustees to take immediate effective steps to exclude the outsiders from visiting the College for the purpose of addressing the students without the permission of the outhorities. The Hon. Secretary and the Reincipal strongly urge the parents again to take immediate charge of their boys to avoid unforeseen consequences.

"OPEN LETTER TO ALIGARH BOYS."

"An Old Boy" asks us to publish the following.

Dear friends.

I am an old boy [illegible]

Though I am a [illegible]

rasee by [illegible]

Alm[illegible]

ISLAMIA COLLEGE AND MR. GANDHI.

AUTHORITIES' DECISION.

STUD ENTS GIVE NOTICE TO CUT OFF GOVT. CONNECION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The "C. and M. Gazette" says:—The local members of the Anjuman, which is responsible for the Islamic College, have weakly consented to surrender that institution to Mr. Gandhi and his emissaries to work their will upon. It is stated the Islamia College students have given notice to the authorities to cut off connection with Government by the 25th instant and that the Muslim High School students are on strike since Wednesday, and have given a similar notice.

The Khalsa College students are expected to follow suit, as the Sikh League has passed the Non-Cooperation resolution.

The exact situation will be made clear when the colleges open on Monday after Dusserah.

STUDENTS OF LAHORE COLLEGES.

CONFER WITH MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Both yesterday and to-day, Mr. Gandhi held long conferences with the students of Lahore Colleges. Yesterday, he asked the students to consider the question of withdrawal from Government or Government controlled institutions and give their verdict to-day. About eighty or eighty-five out of a total of over 1,000 students expressed themselves to-day in favour of withdrawal. The colleges being closed this week for Dussehra, more than two-thirds of student's had gone to their homes and so Mr. Gandhi could not meet the whole body of students who numbered about 5,000. Mr. Gandhi and party left this evening for Bhiwani, Rohtak, where the Conference will be held from tomorrow.

"TRIBUNE'S" WARNING.

The "Tribune" in a long leader condemning boycott of schools and colleges propaganda concludes:—"Mr. Gandhi may not be aware, but it is a facti that quite a number of boys did sacrifice education to higher politics in year sfollowing the Partition of Bengal. We have not heard of a single one of them doing any real good to the country in later years that he could not have done without sacrificing his education. Look at the matter from whatever point of view we may, we feel it our duty, our painful duty, to sound a note against this part of the [illegible] all the strength [illegible] all the strength [illegible] power."

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON MR. BAPTISTA.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Yesterday morning the members participated in the great welcome offered to Col and Mrs. Wedgwood by the workers of Bombay. In their Khaki uniform they made a fine spectacle in the procession which escorted he gallant Colonel to the Maidan.

The tram service is going from bad to worse. Two of the strikers were mercilessly handled by the Pathans whilst on their way to the huge mass meeting at Munji Seth's Wadi one's head was smashed and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The Union is taking steps to bring the culprit to book. On returning from the meeting Mr. Baptist and the Union officials were assailed by the Pathans at the Victoria Garden Depot. Mr. Baptista had a narrow escape, the blow of the tramway mercenary fell on his shoulder and just missed his head. Fortunately a high-powered car saved Mr. Baptista and the party from having their heads smashed.

In face of all this it is with the greatest difficulties that the Union officials were able to keep the men in check. The police officer in charge at Pydhoni Police Station was appealed to for help but he told Mr. Baptista cynically that he had many more important things to attend. Will the public now wake up and protest against the employment of Pathan hooligans and mercenaries by the Tramway Company? Mr. Quinn is responsible for all this and he must go.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION ON SUNDAY.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN. NO. XIV.

COMMENDABLE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE

No change in the situation. Fewer car are now running. Some services have bee stopped. The President, the Vice-President and the Secretary had a narrow escape on Saturday night. The Tramway *hooligans* behaved in a monstrous manner. It is right to state here that as the car slowed down near the Depot at Byculla, some *hooligans* from behind the car rushed to attack the occupiers, but were prevented by an English Inspector and some policemen. Mr. Baptista did not observe this, but if it were not for the action of these policemen, things would have been serious for Mr. Baptista and his friends. The rush from behind brought on the rush from the other side. Probably the action of the police stopped the frontal attack from being continued and for this reason only two blows fell upon Mr. Baptista's side and no blow anywhere else. Information has now reached us that Mr. Chichgar was there at the time. It would be well for the Police Commissioner to investigate whether he was there and whether he gave the order "Go slow." It is alleged that Mr. Chichgar is in charge of the Pathans.

"DANDA FAUJ"—DANGER TO PUBLIC PEACE.

On Sunday the conduct of the *hooligans* became still more provoking. The tram cars carried stones, and as the cars passed the spot opposite the Municipal Hall, the *hooligans* began brandishing their "dandas" and pelting stones. The police knew that the cars carried stones and actually examined the cars and removed the stones from the cars. We trust the leading citizens of Bombay will act immediately to put a stop to this state of affairs. This "Danda Fauj" is a danger to the peace of Bombay, and unless the police immediately banish them from Bombay, some catastrophe may happen any day.

A CORRECTION.

We re[illegible] devil" is responsible [illegible] irelings" in Mr. [illegible] read "Pathan [illegible].

[illegible]PANY

[illegible]RAMS

[illegible]relings of the Company become still [illegible]nt bullies yesterday. Besides, [illegible] *danda*, every Pathan was carrying a heap of stones in his respective car and whenever some strikers were seen, he pelted a few of the stones at them. About 12-30 midday about 1500 strikers gathered at the maidan and were discussing the situation, when two Pathans who were in a car passing along Cruickshank Road began throwing stones on them—hitting several of them. Some of the strikers then made a rush towards the car, whereupon the passengers, the driver and the conductor left the car. The two Pathans came to Bori Bunder called some more Pathans from the passing cars and then they all began flourishing *dandas* in front of Jamshedji Tata's statue. Just at this time Messrs. Ginwalla and Chaman Lall arrived on the spot and exhorted the men to desist from every sort of violence or retaliation and Inspector Mayne dispersed the Pathans and some rowdies who gathered around the Pathans. Shortly after this incident another car was coming from the direction of Dhobi Talao with about a dozen Pathans in it, under the 'command' of a Parsi Tram-Inspector (now in civilian clothes). When the car came near the Municipal offices Mr. Chaman Lall pointed to Inspector Mayne, a heap of stones kept on the car just near the driver, and Mr. Mayne then got the stones thrown away.

[illegible]ber. [illegible] the date [illegible]re of those [illegible]n liable to prosecu[illegible]ention of the Company's [illegible]

[illegible]is 22nd day of October, 1920.

By Order.

H. C. QUINN,

Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.

All the tramwaymen along with the representatives of other labour unions were busy and enthusiastic in the morning to receiv Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood, and in the evening they were almost one and all drawn towards the mass meeting, held Munji Seth's Wadi, Chinchpokli. They we peaceful and orderly all throughout the day

SOME MISHAPS.

After the departure of Col. Wedgwood from the Maidan, all the strikers, excep the postal and telegraph men, dis persed. But while going, it is reported, the trmway strikers were not allowed board cars as passengers and consequentl they had to march in small bands along th roads on foot. Other workmen, such as those from Sewri Petrol works and Gas workers also many street rowdies joined their band on the way and a few more slight disturbances were created at Dhobi Talao, Carnac Bunder and Nagdevi and about ten persons—conductors and Pathans were injured.

PATWARIES OF BHANDARA DIST. ON STRIKE.

UNION FORMED

A correspondent writes:

The Patwaris of the Bhandara District (C. P.) numbering about 200 have struck work on the 10th inst. after a due notice to the Government. Their demands for an increase in pay, for pensionable service, and an advance pay of two months as an immediate measure of relief are quite reasonable considering their present scale which ranges from Rs. 10 to 16. Though this (Oct. 22) is the 12th day of their strike, the situation remains unchanged owing to the unyielding attitude of the superior officers. They have now formed a union to safeguard their interests and to represent their case to the authorities.

MAHIM POST OFFICE.

A postal notice says:—

The Mahim post office has been issuing two regular house to house deliveries since the last fortnight. With effect from Monday the 25th instant, three regular house-to-house deliveries will be made at the Mahim post office of unregistered and registered correspondence 8-30 a.m., 11-30 a.m. and 2 30 p.m.

LATEST CABLES.

(Recd. through Reuter's Agency at 1 a. m. Oct. 25th.

ESHER REPORT.

MR. MONTAGU CONSIDERS MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

London, Oct. 22.—Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu was considering the main and fundamental recommendations of the Esher Report which would come before the Imperial Government in the due course. The authorities in India individually, after consulting Mr. Montagu when necessary, were taking and would take an action on the minor recommendations not connected with the questions of the general policy or the principle.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESPOT.

"MR. MONTAGU WOULD DULY CONSIDER INDIA'S FEELING."

London, Oct. 22.—Replying to Mr. Lunn in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu would duly consider the feeling in India with regard to the prolonged employment of the Indian troops in Mesopotamia. The question of when it was proposed to withdraw the British and Indian troops from Mesopotamia raised a large question of policy which the Imperial Government was still considering.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

BETWEEN RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE AND MINERS' EXECUTIVE

London, Oct. 22.—The Railwaymen's Conference has invited the Miners' Executive to meet them at four o'clock tomorrow. The Miners' Executive has been called to London to meet and consider the railwaymen's invitation and the general situation.

ATTEMPT ON KING OF GREECE'S LIFE?

ALLEGED SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY HIS DOCTOR.

London, Oct. 22.—Rome.—The "Messagero" is responsible for a sensational statement alleged to have been made by Professor Vidal, who has been attending the King of Greece. Prof. Vidal is said to have declared that the monkey, which bit the King, was suffering from rabies with which it had been artificially inoculated. Hence an attempt on the King's life had been made.

RESIGNALION OF BRANTING CABINET

London, Oct. 22.—Stockholm.—The Branting Cabinet has resigned.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Oct. 22.—Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is not robust. There has been a fall in the prices despite weakness of the American exchange due to the coal strike, and also a partial collapse of the Indian exchange adding the exports from India to the already rather superabundant supplies. The subsequent reaction has been due to the steadying up of the Indian exchange, bear covering and some legitimate demand. The real causes of the unsteadiness of the position of silver however have not been removed. The partial failure of monsoon overshadows the Indian exchange and no real outlet for silver is visible except China.

MILITARY COURT'S FINDING.

London, Oct. 22.—The military court, that inquired into the [illegible] of the police at Milltown Malbay, on October 9th, when two constables were killed, has found that the men were wilfully murdered by about fifty unknown men, that expanding bullets were used, and that the deceased were robbed after death.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 22.—The rumours of a raid on the armoury in Dublin have not been substantiated. It appears that they originated in an attack on the policeman who was shot and wounded.

London, Oct. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Shortt introduced a Bill to make exceptional provisions for the protection of the community in the case of emergency.

London, Oct. 22.—Vancouver.—British Columbia has voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Government control of the sale of liquor at a special election. The defeat of the present "Dry" Act was a conclusive majority against being fifteen thousand votes.

London, Oct. 22.—Large cotton mills at Wigan have closed down owing to an exhaustion of coal and nine hundred operatives have been rendered idle.

London, Oct. 22.—The Anchor line have purchased, from the Ministry of Shipping, two former German liners, Kigoma and Ypiranga, both of 8,500 tons. They are intended for Liverpool-Bombay service.

RAILWAYMEN DECIDE TO STRIKE.

LABOUR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE AND CRITICAL.

While the Labour leaders are continuing to explore the means of bringing the Government and the miners together, no tangible progress towards a settlement was made yesterday. The discussions centred round the proposals of Mr. Brace.

While the action of the railwaymen and the transport workers is uncertain, the situation is regarded as gravely critical. The South Wales miners to-morrow have to decide whether all the workmen shall be withdrawn from the pits failing a settlement by the end of the month.

A remarkable proposal will be discussed whether the miners should co-operate with the railwaymen and the transport workers with a view to taking over and running the mines during the strike. Meanwhile, the road transport workers, who have got their own dispute with regard to the minimum wage failed to arrive at a decision and the split manifested itself in yesterday's conference with regard to striking.

The Ministry of Labour has intervened and there are hopes that a strike may be averted

MINERS' CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

TEMENT ISSUED BY MR. HODGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Mr. Hodges, the Miners' Secretary, has issued a statement containing the miners' conditions of peace.

Firstly, the Government must accept the miners' assurance that they are anxious for the output and willing to co-operate in securing it.

Secondly, the two-shilling wage demand must be conceded unconditionally.

Thirdly, committees shall be established to deal with output.

The statement points out that the miners are prepared to do their part in securing output provided they are enabled jointly with the owners to exercise some control over the causes of low output and to check technical and other reasons for inefficiency.

CO-OPERATION FROM RAILWAYMEN.

TO STRIKE WORK ON SUNDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

Mr. Thomas stated that railwaymen had decided to strike at midnight on Sunday unless negotiations between Government and the miners opened before October 23rd.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE.

THE WHOLE INDUS PARALYSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

Although London has not yet felt the effects of the strike to any extent the paralysis which is gradually creeping over the industry is illustrated in startling manner in Lancashire and Cheshire where official returns show increase of unemployment at the rate of about 3,000 daily and donation benefit was yesterday paid to nearly 30,000 people. Many steamers are idle for want of cargoes. Seafaring community is already suffering great hardships Between 50,000 and 1,00,000 transport workers have been compulsorily rendered idle throughout the country whilst railway services are gradually been cut down Twenty thousand people are out of employment in Cardiff and Swansea where numbers of tin-plate workers have signed contracts to go to Canada as they are "fed-up" with strikes and uncertainties of the Welsh industry.

WHAT IF NO SETTLEMENT.

THE ISSUE WOULD BE BETWEEN WHOLE WORKING CLASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

At the close of the Transport Workers Conference to-day the Secretary Mr. Williams issued a statement, saying that unless something tangible happened between the Government and the Miners Federation within 24 hours, the issue would have to be joined between the whole working classes and those supporting the Government.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH MINERS' FRIENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 24.

An important statement was made in the House of Commons to-night by Mr. Lloyd George before the adjournment with regard to the strike position. He said that informal discussions with the miners' friends had been taking place for the past two days with a view to arriving at conclusion regarding the best time to summon a conference of owners and miners. Full discussions were making favourable progress this afternoon, when very precipiate action of the Railwaymen's Executive undoubtedly embarrassed both the parties. He condemned it as an exceedingly rash and indiscreet interference which nobody drsired. (Cheers.) He was perfecty certain that it had not helped anybody. It had been great misfortune which had added most seriously to obvious difficulties. Nevertheless, conversations had not been broken off and he hoped they would be resumed; but it would be much easier if miners were left to conduct negotiations without interference from bodies ignorant of facts.

"EVERY HOUR PRECIOUS."

Mr. Thomas asked Mr. Lloyd George to believe that every hour was precious He asked him, however much he deplored the Railwaymen's decision and whoever was responsible for it, not to allow the decision to prevent the continuance of the negotiations. He declared his anxiety to find a bridge, despite the opposition from his own side. He appreciated the Premier's conciliatory statement and made an appeal that the railwaymen's decision should not stop the negotiations.

There is reason to believe that the Railwaymen's decision was carried by a majority in face of Mr. Thomas' efforts to secure postponement of the strike.

THREAT OF NATIONAL STRIKE.

It is understood that, despite threats of the railwaymen and transport workers to strike, informal conversations between Ministerialists and miners with a view to finding a basis for settlement of the coal strike are continuing. The gravity of the situation is evidenced by the fact that Mr Williams' strike declaration not only committed transport workers but was virtually a threat of national strike in all industries. It is pointed out, in this connection, that the Trade Union Congress, which sat yesterday must have authorised such threat which is regarded as a most serious ultimatum to Government. Meanwhile, the threatened strike of road transport workers has been declared on the Federation having dropped the national minimum wage demand. The claim for increase will now be made locally by individual unions.

JUTE AND FLAX OUTPUT REDUCED.

In consequence of the reduced coal supply the Dundee Spinners and Manufacturers Association (jute and flax) has decided from October 23rd to close the works from Fridays to Mondays inclusive, entailing a 26 hour week.

A RAY OF HOPE.

DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT VERY GENERAL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

A ray of hope has appeared in the coal situation as a result of the informal conversations between the Ministers and miners, and it is stated that the Executive of the Miners' Federation, most of whom have separated throughout the country, may be summoned to London to-day.

It is pointed out that the miners' leaders are equally disconcerted as the Ministerialists by the precipitate action of the railwaymen and the transport workers, which was not invited and not wanted by the miners. This at least is a sign that the miners do not desire fresh obstacles in the path of the present conversations. A desire for settlement is known to be very general.

Mr. Smilie, speaking at Glasgow yesterday evening, declared. If Government will concede the two-shillings advance we are willing to cooperate with the mineowners, and we know that the output can be increased within four or five months by twenty million tons.

COMMISSION ON IRISH REPRISALS.

LORD CURZON'S PESSIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Lords in course of the debate on reprisals in Ireland Earl Crewe suggested that a distinguished soldier such as Lord Allenby or Lord Plumer should preside over the special Commission on Irish reprisals.

Lord Curzon replying said that if such an enquiry were instituted present competition in murder would be followed by equally and even more dangerous competition in perjury. The life of every policeman in Ireland would be sworn away (Cheers). He could not imagine anything more disastrous. He hoped that Government would do nothing of the sort.

NEW FORCES OF CONSTABULARY.

TO BE RECRUITED FROM THE "WELL-DISPOSED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

It is officially announced that the new forces of constabulary which will be recruited amongst the "well-disposed" people in Ireland will be divided into three classes First class will consist of wholetime men enlisted for minimum period of six months. Second class will consist of men undertaking occasional duty and third class will be called up only in case of emergency only to serve in district convenient to themselves.

MORE POLICEMEN AMBUSHED.

Two policemen were killed and six wounded in ambush whilst motoring from Bandon to Cork.

KING OF GREECE.

CONDITION REPORTED VERY SERIOUS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

King Alexander's condition is very serious. Another special surgeon is being hurried from Paris.

SERGEON DEBLET.

RACING TO ATHENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Oct. 24.

A telegram from Athens states that Professor Vidal, who came from Paris specially to attend King Alexander, left after a pathetic scene in the Royal Chamber. His Majesty decorated Prof. Vidal, who was presented with a fee of £12,000 from the Government. Meanwhile Surgeon Deblet is racing across the Continent from Paris in a special train for Athens and hopes to arrive there on Friday evening. Arrangements have been made to clear the lines for non-step run to Rome. Another special will carry the surgeon to Taranto where a Greek destroyer is waiting with steam up to race to Athens.

CAPTURING FOREIGN MARKETS.

HUNDRED MILLION CORPORATION TO BE FORMED IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Oct 24.

Washington.—The American Bankers Association has approved the report of its committee, recommending the organisation of hundred million corporation, to provide means to extend American trade abroad. The plan contemplates sale in the United States of a thousand million dollars worth of debentures to provide foreign credits. It is hoped to start operations on January 1st.

UNVEILING WINDOW TO MEMORIAL CHURCH.

CEREMONY PERFORMED BY REV. MACKICHAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

Rev. Principal Mackichan, formerly of Bombay, unveiled a window presented by the late Sir Shapurji Bharucha to the Highlanders' Memorial Church, Glasgow, as a tribute to the men of the Highland and Indian regiments who fell in the war.

DESIRE OF MAJORITY OF INDIANS.

Rev. Mackichan said that in his opinion the majority of thinkers in India were not represented in the Extremists' demand for separation. He declared that the former's political aspirations, however much they might desire an increased share in the Government, always assumed a permanent union with the Empire.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

The death is announced of the novelist Mrs. B. M. Croker.

SOVIET ULTIMATUM TO ARMENIA.

FOR TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO ASIA MINOR.

APPEAL FOR ALLIES' HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Paris.—It is officially reported that the Soviet Government has sent the ultimatum to Armenia demanding permission for immediate transport of the Bolshevist troops through Armenia in order to join the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor. It is thought likely that Armenia will refuse. The result would be serious fighting between the Armenians and the Bolshevists. Armenia has asked the Allies to help, but up to the present, no decision has been arrived at.

ANGLO PARSIAN AGREEMENT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Government had not given any undertaking to submit the Anglo-Persian agreement to the League of Nations, but the Government had frequently expressed its intention of communicating the agreement to the League in accordance with Article Eighteen the Covenant as soon as it had been endorsed by the Persian Government.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Harmsworth stated that endorsement was expected very soon.

SALVATION ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

General Booth has appointed Commissioner Henry Mapp, who was recently in India, International Secretary for the British Dominions and India, vice Commissioner Lamb who has become International Secretary for the Social Affairs Committee, appointed in connection with the Salvation Army's foreign work.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

TEWFIK PASHA, PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m, Oct. 24.

Constantinople. The New Cabinet has been constituted with Tewfik Pasha, Premier; Marshal Izzet, Minister of Interior; General Zia Minister of War; Seta Bey, Minister fo Foreign Affairs and Nury Effendi Sheikh-ul-Islam.

OCCUPATION OF VILNA.

LITHUANIA'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 24.

The Lithuanian charge d'affaires in London has protested to the League of Nations against the occupation of Vilna, requesting the application of Paragraph Sixteen of the Covenant with reference to arbitration by the League. He added that the Lithuanian Government had evidence that Warsaw was continuously instructing Zeligowski.

VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 24.

Frequent violent explosions and firing occuring this morning in various parts of Dublin led to the reports that the Government armoury had been raided. One report states that the raiders captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition and bombs and that explosions were caused by the raiders using captured grenades in running a fight against the police.

FRENCH NATIONAL LOAN.

MINISTER OF FINANCE'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

The Havas Agency says:—Operations for the National Loan have opened in the most favourable circumstances. The Minister of Finance, speaking at Strasbourg, pointed out that a steady progress had been made in the great work of reconstruction in the districts devastated by the war. The railway traffic had been now almost completely re-established. The commercial position had greatly improved. The exports had increased during 1920 by 148 per cent., and the imports by only 13 per cent.

MESPOT OILS.

FRENCH EXPLOITATION.

A BIG GROUP ORGANIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Oct. 24.

Paris—It is understood that a French group headed by Basil Baharoc with a capital of hundred million francs. has been organised to exploit French petroleum concessions in Mesopotamia. Zaharoff owns shipbuilding yards in Britain which are believed to be constructing oil-tankers for the new company.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN MESPOT.

BEING EFFECTIVELY QUELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Chamberlain in absence of the Premier stated that insurrectionary movements in Mesopotamia were being effectively quelled and the conditions would soon be favourable enough to enable Sir Percy Cox to discuss with the Arab leaders the form of Government best adapted to meet the needs and wishes of the people.

THE REFORM ACT.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the course of his speech at Overseas Club and Patriotic League, reviewing the Reform Bill, Sir William Meyer stated that further position was full of difficulty but it was necessary that we should continue as we started, trusting that Indians would become increasingly capable of self-government and remain loyal to the Empire and while we could not expect patriotic loyalty which emanate from ...neous dominions real appreciation for what Britain had done for the mountry existed in India.

LORD RAWLINSON.

LEAVES FOR INDIA ON NOV. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

Lord Rawlinson is leaving for India on November 5th. He has appointed as his aide-de-camps Major Otto Lund who is travelling with him and Majors J. R. C. Gannon and F. A. Macartney.

M. C. C. TEAM ARRIVE AT PERT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PERTH (Western Australia), Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

The M. C. C. team arrived here to-day. They did not land, but will sail to-day for Adelaide The team is well.

KEPT IN QUARANTINE.

OWING TO SUSPICIOUS CASE OF ILLNESS ON BOARD AT COLOMBO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

A wireless message received in Perth (West Australia) from the Osterley on October 20th, announced that a suspicious case of illness had occurred on board at Colombo and the question of quarantine was under consideration. In the circumstances there seemed every possibility that the cricketers would not be able to fulfil their engagement in Perth and the keenest disappointment was manifested on all sides. According to a direct Percable, dated October 22nd, however, the cricketers had been allowed to land. They will be kept in a quarantine station until Tuesday. They are hopeful of playing Perth and are negotiating to this end with the Board of Control.

CABLE ITEMS.

Warsaw.—Military operations have ceased on entire front in accordance with the Armistice terms.

Tientsin.—Terrible explosion in coal mines at Tangshan in Chihli has resulted in 422 Chinese coolies being killed. Disaster is attributed to coolies practice of lighting cigarettes.

(Continued from Column 6.)

often over-look its notable men? Is not the bureaucracy guilty of an omission? Has it not discovered a notable non-co-operationist in its own camp Why, sir, is not Lord Chelmsford a staunch non-cooperationist? Has he not made it a business of his Government to go against our Leaders' advice, our Leaders' protests, our Leaders' pleadings in all important matters, political, economic, commercial, that affect the progress, prosperity and prestige of India? Has he ever co-operated with the popular Leaders in any important matter? No, Sir, not to our knowledge. Then why does his Excellency fret over Gandhiji's non-cooperation? Both are non-cooperationists Lord Chelmsford and Gandhiji—the former official, the latter popular.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN LAHORE.

MORE STUDENTS WITHDRAW.

THREE COLLEGES AFFECTED.

(From our own Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A correspondent of the "Tribune" in its issue dated October 24, writes that in compliance with the decision of the Khilafat Committee and in pursuance of the programme of non-cooperation the students of the Muslim High School, one of the leading schools of Lahore, left the school having warned the trustees that they would not return unless and until they ceased to accept the Government grant and undertook to disaffiliate the school from the Punjab University.

It is rumoured in Lahore that the propaganda that Mr. Gandhi was conducting during his visit this week among the Lahore students has met with a good response. The position in the Islamia College is fairly critical and a good many of the members of the Executive Committee of the College have pronounced in favour of non-co-operation, leaving the final settlement of the question of disaffiliation to the Anjuman Himayat Islamia. The position of the Khalsa College at Amritsar is reported to be equally serious. Several students of the Government and the Davanand Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore are also reported to have withdrawn themselves from their respective colleges.

ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S CASE.

Judgment in the case against Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of "The Zamindar" of Lahore, charged with sedition was to have been pronounced to-day, but owing to the ill-health of the trying Magistrate, could not be delivered and it is stated that it will be pronounced on Monday 25th instant.

A WHITE RISHI.

MR. ANDREWS IN SIND.

(From our own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 20.

The sensation of the week has been Mr. Andrews visit. He arrived here yesterday morning by the Lahore mail, bare-headed and bare-footed, he was dressed in simple hand spun cloth. His simple Indian attire has created a tremendous impression. The folks are collecting from all quarters to have his 'Darshan'! Even the women in 'Purdah' are coming out to see this "White Rishi." The entire atmosphere is electrified!

During the day Mr. Andrews visited several places, including the N. H. Academy and the Sindh National College. At eventide he addressed a big audience on "The Position Abroad." He related the sad tale of humiliation and cruelties that have been perpetrated on Indians in the colonies, and showed that the position of Indians outside was no better than that of the "Helots of the Empire." After what the speaker had seen of the humiliations and indignities heaped on Indians in almost every British colony and dominion after what he had seen also of the same humiliations practised in the Punjab itself, he could come to one conclusion and one conclusion only, viz., that India's true place in the future was outside the British Empire and that a freedom and independence not less than that of Egypt, should be demanded with united moral purpose and determined moral effort.

Mr. Andrews delivers, to-day, his second public lecture on "The Future of India." He leaves for Karachi day after to-morrow, where a tremendous reception is being arranged.

NON-COOPERATION.

Non-Cooperation enthusiasm is abroad. The workers are carrying on a vigorous campaign in different parts of the province. Prof. Vaswani is now on a lecturing tour in the mofussil, telling the people to taboo the "soulless administration."

In the course of his speech at Sukkur Prof. Vaswani said:—

Until there be a *change of heart* in the administration, I cannot understand how we can co-operate with it, or send representatives to its Councils. Remember Jallianwalla. Remember the plight of Islam. Remember the deep denial by the bureaucracy of our claim to *swaraj*. And then tell me if you can on any moral grounds offer your hand of fellowship to the *sircar*. The call of non-cooperation is —don't help a soulless administration; help yourselves by self-denial and self-sacrifice; help men. Surrender your votes; and you make it clear to the world that you reject the reforms,' that nothing short of swaraj can satisfy the country. To boycott the Councils is to say to the world:—We dont want to help this Administration. "By their fruits you shall know them." What have the Councils given you? What have they achieved for the country? Have they helped forward Freedom? Or have they inflicted on the country measures of repression? Boycott the Councils; and the irresposible character of the Administration will stand revealed to the civilized world.

NON-COOPERATION IN CHITTAGANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
CHITTAGONG, Oct. 19.

A mass meeting of the Hindus and Mussalmans was held at Sitakunda on the 18th inst. with Moulvi Kazimali in the chair. Over 5,000 people attended. The meeting unanimously resolved not to vote at the council election, and also to boycott British goods. It also resolved to boycott law courts and refer all disputes to arbitration.

NON-COOPERATIONIST AT NAGPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Is this not a funny world? Does it

(Continued in Column 5.)

K.D. & Brother

Theda Bara

AS THE PYTHON OF PALESTINE, IN

"SALOME"

AND HERE IS GREAT NEWS !!

At the earnest and repeated requests of our Patrons, we have decided to screen during the current week this superb film complete—the ENTIRE PICTURE—from start to finish.

THE COMPLETE PICTURE

To-day & this week !

Four Shows Daily at : 5-30 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

The Most Central Cinema Mahal.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Most Popular Picture Theatre.

SWARAJYA SABHA

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

In pursuance of the Resolutions of the special Indian national Congress and the All India Moslem League sessions, the work of collecting signatures in Bombay city for Boycott of Councils is going on in full swing but as there is a very large number of voters to be approached, gentleman, who are desirous of assisting in this work during their liesure time are earnestly requested to come during office hours to the

SWADESHI SABHA

(KRISHNA BLDG. FORT,)

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"BETTER BE DEAD THAN SLAVES."

(Continued from page 9.)

strong; your must get every man and woman on to your side before you go on strike and not after (hear, hear) and when the strike is over you are to keep your Union going (cheers). You are luckier than the British working people, because you have got leaders like Mr. Baptista and many others (cheers). You have got leaders who are giving up their all for the cause of their workers. Back them up, follow them and trust them. Further more, remember that Trade Union action is not alone.

THE POLITICAL WEAPON.

You must also use the political weapon. (Hear, hear). I hope and trust that the Non-Cooperative movement will only be needed for a short time and then you will use the political weapon, and that you will get the vote and that you will send your people who will legislate for the workers of India. You must have Acts of the Labour Legislature, making the minimum wage enough to live on at any rate.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNION AND COUNCIL MEMBERS.

You must have co-operation direct between the workers' union and Council members. Our postmen, the postal workers in England, have not only a strong Trade Union, but they see that their members of Parliament demand a decent wage for postmen. We have never had a postal strike in England, and why? Because, they can bring pressure to bear upon the legislatures through their members in Parliament. Therefore, your first weapon is the co operation between the politicians and Trade Unions. (Hear, hear.) Remember that, however terrible the condition may be under which you are living at this moment, you must remember that other people, other nations, and other races have gone through the same struggles and worked fearlessly before they got better conditions for their children. (Hear, hear.) I bring you therefore from the British Labour not merely a hand of brotherhood, but a hope of the future. (Hear, hear). I ask you not to lay the blame against the British Labour for the Jullianwalla massacre. Your comrades never did you that murder. We are innocent. But the deepest regret of my life is that the massacre was done by an Englishman. (Shame.)

ONLY COWARDS SUBMIT TO INJUSTICE

I am not going to speak to-night on the politics of India. I am not going to speak either for or against Non-Co-operation, though I ask you to co-operate with me and I will co-operate with you (loud cheers). In a day or two I shall be seeing Mahatma Ghandi and Lala Lajpatrai (loud cheers). They are my friends, and I hope they will regard me as their friend. (continued cheers). We can talk together like brothers and then when I have heard them I hope to be better able to talk to you on Indian politics. Meanwhile, I tell you that the cause of Labour all over the world is one. I tell you that it is unjust that the workers should produce the wealth of the world and that others should enjoy it. When I went to school 40 years ago I learnt a lesson, which I would like every Indian to learn. The lesson I learnt is that "It is better to be dead than to be a slave" (Hear hear) and that only cowards submit injustice, whether of themselves or of other peoples. Carry that lesson through your life and you will make India, greater whether it be under the British or whether it be under an independent Republic. (Hear hear). You will make it then and not till then a country in which every man can live. (Cheers). I love Indians; I hope that in the days to come we may co-operate and work together, not only for the welfare of India, not only for the welfare of England, but the welfare of the whole world. (Cheers). Remember that when men live justly, nothing England only but elsewhere also and work together for justice and freedom all round then we shall have the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. (Cheers.) You are at present a young nation. Indians are only just beginning to feel that they are a Nation. That spirit of nationality give self-respect to Indians. We want all Indians to be men. (Hear, hear.) But remember that nationality is not enough; nationality must not be the aim. There is something higher than nationality, and that is International Brotherhood (loud cheers); the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God. (Hear.) What does Mahatma Gandhi teach you; that you should love one another (hear) that you should even forgive your enemies, and that is what we in England are learning from India. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) I ask you to forgive England for the wrongs which she has committed. (Hear, hear.) Believe me that in England Government is not always the English people. (Loud cheers.)

I thank you for this wonderful reception that you have given me though I have done little for India. (Shouts, no, no, you have done much, you have done too much.) I and my wife have only one interest in politics, and that is to fight injustice whether it be in India or in England or in any other country. (Loud and continued cheers.) We need no thanks. The thanks as you will find, as these young men have found already, come not from the people, but from the work you do. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baptista then garlanded Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood with the words "Brother and Sister, I now wish to express to you our love and gratitude in the Oriental language of flowers.

Mr. Baptista's garlanding was followed by so many of other Unions, such as Postal Union, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Union, Gas Workers. Union, and so on.

The meeting then dispersed amid loud and prolonged shouts of "Vande Mataram" "Alla ho-Akbar", "Hindu-Musalman-Ki-Jai."

Pandit Rada Kant Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has left service of Udaipur State where he was Judge of Chief Court and will resume practice at Allahabad.

Death has taken place at Paphaman Castle of Rani Padma Mohan Raj Laxmi, eldest wife of late Prince General Padma Jung Bahadur of Nepal and grand-mother of present Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal.

INDEMNITY ACT 1920.

WAR DOINGS INDEMNIFIED.

The Indemnity Act of 1920, which is described as "An Act to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and provide in certain cases remedies in substitution therefor, and to validate certain proclamations, orders, licenses, ordinances, and other laws issued, made, and passed, and sentences, judgments, and orders of certain courts given and made during the war," which was passed by Parliament on 16th August, 1920, has been published by the Government of India.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association the following resolutions among other, were passed.

Resolved that the Corporation be requested to direct the Municipal Commissioner to allow those wells which have been hermetically sealed to be opened during the continuance of the short supply of water in order to reduce the consumption of water from the pipes, as there is at present insufficient quantity of water in the lakes; and that the Corporation be also requested to direct the Commissioner to supply water to the public from 4 a.m., to 8-30 a.m., (B.T.) instead of from 3-30 a.m., to 8 a.m., (B.T.), so that it will be more convenient to the public than at present and that there will also be less waste of water, which is more due to the inconvenient time of the present distribution of water in the mornings than anything else.

II Resolved that the Municipal Commissioner's attention be drawn to the hardships, inconveniences and danger to the life and property of the public in Bombay on account of street lamps remaining unlighted for the last 20 days and that his attention be especially be drawn to the provisions in the Bombay Municipal Act under Section 330, about his duty to light the streets of Bombay, and to point out to him that the instance he gave of the darkness of London during the war time, being a war measure has no application or justification for the present condition of Bombay.

III Resolved that the attention be drawn of the Municipal Corporation to the fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd., contrary to the agreement between the said Company and the Municipal Corporation, is not issuing transfer tickets to the public and also not issuing children's tickets and keeping the service open for a limited number of hours only, which causes hardships and inconveniences to the public in Bombay and that the Executive Committee draws the attention of the Corporation to exact penalties for the various breaches committed by the Tramway Co., and to enforce henceforth all its rights for the good of the people.

EXEMPTIONS FROM CUSTOMS DUTY

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of import duty leviable under Parts III and IV of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following agricultural implements when so constructed as to be worked by power, other than manual or animal, namely:—Winnowers, Threshers, Mowing and reaping machines, Elevators, Seed crushers, Chaff-cutters, Root-cutters, Ploughs, Cultivators, Scarifiers, Harrows, Clod-crushers, Seed-drills, Hay-tedders and rakes.

DYER FUND AND LOYAL PARSI

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—No positive proof has been furnished of the alleged contribution of £100 by a "Loyal Parsi" to Dyer Fund. To all appearances, it is an artifice of some Anglo-Indian juggler. None but the ignoramus, the infamous or the callous can subscribe to Dyer Fund. As regards the attitude of the Parsis in respect of the Punjab tragedies, let facts speak for themselves:—

(1) All the Parsi papers have, condemned in clear terms the massacre at the Jallianwalla Baug, and have denounced the actions of O'Dwyer, Dyer and Co.

(2) All the Parsi leaders have joined in emphatic protest against the Prussian methods of the Punjab officers during the Martial Law Regime.

(3) Parsi men and Parsi women have taken a leading part in the public protest meetings.

(4) Mr. S. R. Bomanji gave a princely sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Jallianwalla Baug Fund.

(5) Parsi Politicians, Merchants, Clerks and College students have given their humble mite.

(6) Parsi amateurs—Ladies and gentlemen—gave a performance in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund.

(7) And the writer's booklets on the Khilafat and the Reform Act were tendered for the same fund.

Let there be no mistake and no misunderstanding, that for the Punjab tragedies the heart of every Parsi beats in sympathy with the rest of India.—Yours, etc.,

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A QUERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly state through your columns the full address in New York of the "Hindustani Association of America"?—Yours, etc.,

MESRAM.

Oct. 19.

The Khandesh Zilla Sabha, Dhulia, has adopted a resolution congratulating Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya upon his decision not to seek election to any Council.

One of the ceremonies which will take place during the visit of the Duke of Connaught to India will be opening by H. R. H. of Chamber of Princes in historic Diwan-I-Am at Delhi. At Rawalpindi there is to be a great military display and holding of military garden party is contemplated to which a number of pensioned Indian officers will be invited.

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432.	Tail Lamp. Height 10". Black with plated Parts	Rs. 52-8 each.
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632.	Tail Lamp. Same as above Black with Brass Parts.	Rs. 47-8 each.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathia

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

THE GREAT MUGHALS.

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION: By Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., I.E.S, (Messrs. M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Calcutta, 1920, Rs. 2.)

These lectures to the newly-started Patna University are another sound contribution by Prof. Sarkar to the further elucidation of a period of Indian History which the author has made so successfully his own. It is a dry subject not amenable to the arts of the popularizer. Nor will the author's treatment of it succeed in attracting to it any but professed students. We wish he had lightened his methodical survey of the bare facts and made a at the some time more concrete by interspers his lectures with suh cauthentic anecdotes as may have survived of the better known Ministers, Governors, Diwans, Paymasters, Censors, and Stewards of the Empire, both in their relations with one another and with the particular Emperor for the time. The last chapter, moreover, might easily have been fuller, and indeed it ought to have been conceived and executed on another level altogether. "Mughal Rule: Its Achievements and failure" is surely a topic for a historical philosophy far deeper than what our author brings to bear upon it here. It may be that he deliberately reserves it for adequate treatment later on, perhaps in he concluding sections of his great work on the History of Aurangzeb, now nearing completion. But; on the other hand, it may also be that he has allowed himself to be too strictly confined here to the title of his theme, which was merely the Administrative System and thus he has rejected as beyond his scope in this volume any general excursion into the vast subject of an estimate as a whole of the Mughal Period of the Histy of India. If so, we can only say that it is an unfortunate instance of conscientious pedantry missing an opportunity that ought rather to have been seized.

However, the fact that certain matters, the inclusion of which might have considerably improved a book, are not to be found therein, is not a sufficient ground for inadequate appreciain of the matters which he book does include, or of the manner in which they are presented. The civil administration of the Grand Mughals, both central and provincial, their various high functionaries and their mutual relations, how they jointly achieved the rtmarkably limited task the Mughal State set befort itself, how they served as checks upon one another, how the lift of the people flowed on in its customary ways with surprisingly little interference or guidance by the State, these and connected topics will be found dealt with here with scholarly accuracy, an impersonal detachment of mind, and a masterly selection of the appropriate details, which readers have come to associate with Prof. Sarkar's work in this his chosen field, to which he has already devoted more than twenty years of eminently fruitful labour and research.

The principal task of every State in India has been the administration of the cultivated land and the collection of the land revenue. In his treatment of this intricate and perennially interesting topic Prof. Sarkar carries further Thomas's great argument in his Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire and shows even more explicitly how the reformations of Akbar and of Shershah had little of innovation in them, being mostly a mere standardisation of the immemorial system of the country, which the village communities had themselves evolved bit by bit as experience had ripened and commonsense customs solidified in the slow passage of uncounted centuries. It was in fact the granules of communal creations of the Aryan settlers building upon the practices of their predecessors, the Dravidians and the aboriginal inhabitants. And whether a State officer collected the revenue from the individual cultivators, or whether it was the hereditary village patels who did so, whether there was an intermediary between the cultivator and the State or whether there was none, whether the intermediary took the form of the community itself, or of a landlord, or of a series of landlords bound to one another in quasi-feudal relations, or, lastly, whether between the cultivators and the State there stood a line of graduated State Officials forming a bureaucracy, the tenures by which the land was held, and the share of the produce which the cultivator had to part with year by year, were in every case the result of customs which had grown up, and which the State had merely recognised and maintained and administered. The rights of the cultivator and of the State were alike derived from and defined by this custom however in the theological theory of the Islamic State it might have been learnedly claimed for the State that it was the one Universal Landlord, and that all others derived more or less remotely from it, by grant or service or purchase or more or less tacit or constructive concession.

In conclusion, we may here draw the attention of Persian scholars in this Presidency to a matter of some importance. Prof. Sarkar praises the "Mirat-i-Ahmadi" as in some respects the best "Dastur-ul-Aml" of the Empire, and as "a veritable mine of accurate information based upon authentic State papers." But he also adds: "This book has been lithographed at Bombay by a man who wrote a beautiful hand, no doubt, but whose knowledge of Persian historical prose was limited. He has left several gaps in the text, reproduced the mistakes of the original copy without correction, and written the obscure words without any attempt to make them intelligible, evidently, he himself did not understand them. A correct and reliable old manuscript of the work, if discovered, would greatly add to our knowledge exactly where we are most in need of light." It is well-known that there are several old manuscripts of the work still in existence in this Presidency. But to draw them out into the light of day, and to bring them all together where they could be thoroughly examined and collated by competent scholars, so that a completely revised and thoroughly reliable edition of this valuable classic of Mughal India might result,—this is indeed a task for the enlightened patronage of some great Nawab, or some still greater member of the heaven born Services. A Forbes or a Watson, a Campbell or a Jackson, even a Buhler or a Scott might have undertaken the job as a labour of love, and brought it to fruition by a sympathetic exercise of that unrivalled and unlimited influence which necessarily belongs to rulers in every country. If these men of an earlier generation have left any representatives behind them, who are in similar positions of power and influence at present, and if they happen to see these humble lines, here, we say, is a service waiting to be performed, which can only be performed by some one like you.

B. K. T.

OUTWARDBOUND.

"Outward Bound", an illustrated monthly magazine, October, 1920, of this number, the comparson on the first page of Mr. John Buchan (portrait) with the late lamented Robert Louis Stevenson, rather to the detriment of the latter, informs the cultivated reader at the outset that he is in the region of "popular" and not permanent values. A tale by Mr. Buchan follows—readable enough, but not in the same world with R. L. S. Then comes a page of jokes mostly at the expense of Orientals speaking English, a little sermon by the lady preacher Miss Maude Royden on "The Goal of the World's Womanhood", a little patronising in its tone towards the Eastern world, of which she evidently has but little knowledge; an article by Basil Mathews on the opium trade maintained by England; story of adventure; an article of the encyclopaedia kind on cinema shows, again by Basil Mathews; an appreciation of Tagore by E. J. Thompson, illustrated with a portrait of the poet-patriot by Mukul C. Dey; a poem by Alfred Noyes; "A True Indian Romance" by an Indian woman writer and so on, including an article by Lord Robert Cecil on the League of Nations as the hope of every race. The last will irritate most Indian readers by its cool assumption that Christians ought to dominate the world. In short, "Outward Bound" is a good popular magazine. The only criticism that we have to make on it as such is that a magazine, so plainly meant for India, ought to take more account of Indian feeling when it runs so high.

ANCIENT DEKHAN.

"Ancient History of the Deccan," by Professor G. Jouveau-Dubreuil of Pondicherry College, translated from French by Professor V. S. Swaminatha Dikshitar—sold by the Author.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's well-known book on the Early History of the Dekhan is now a quarter of a century old. During this period archaeology has made large and important additions to our knowledge. An up-to-date history was a keenly felt need, and the learned Pondicherry professor is to be heartily thanked for supplying it. The period with which he deals is from 261 B.C., the date of Asoka's conquest of Kalinga, to 610 A.D., which marks the reign of the Chalukya King Pulakesin, who became master of the Dekhan. By this term the author means the part of India between the Vindhyas and the Nilgiris, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Thus Mysore is included, but not the land of the Tamils. In the third century B.C. southern Dekhan and southern India must have been as civilised as northern India, because one of Asoka's pillars is found in Mysore and the inscription thereon shows that the art of writing was cultivated in the south. In the period that followed art flourished in the Dekhan even to a larger extent than in northern India. The French author has published several other works of archaeological and historical interest—which is in one way a misfortune, for he has made the present volume an entirely political history, the greater part of which is practically a catalogue of dynasties, rulers, and conquests. It is not a history of the people, their institutions, their manners and customs. The author has written on these interesting topics elsewhere.

Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil is not a mere compiler. He is, an original investigator and a critic, and we would call attention to some of the most instructive portions of his book. He differentiates between the monuments and art of the epoch before the Christian era and of that which followed the era. The pre-Christian monuments of Nahapana at Nasik and Karli, and the stupa at Sanchi are of one family, while the sculptures of the Kanishka epoch, of the Amaravati tope, of the caves of Gautamiputra, at Nasik and Yajna Sri at Kanheri constitute a different family. All these Kings were renowned potentates. More than 13,250 coins as yet discovered bear the name of Nahapana. Gautamiputra claimed to have destroyed the power of Sakas, Yavanas, Palhavas, and Kshaharatas, an earlier dynasty. The French author holds that the Saka era, 78 A.D., was founded by Chashtana of the Satavahana family, who reigned at Ujain. This is a much disputed question and is discussed at great length. The Saka rulers were apparently kings of foreign origin, and the termination "Shtana" is said to be Persian. According to some Orientalists the Pallavas were Parthians and hence foreigners. The French author is not inclined to believe it. He writes at great length on the origin and history of the Pallavas; indeed he is the author of several books on the subject. He propounds the theory that a Pallava prince, who was a military commander and minister to the Maharathi kings in Aparanta, the territory round about Bombay, married a daughter of the Naga King at Kanchi and succeeded to his father-in-law's kingdom.

It is generally believed that Samudra Gupta led a victorious expedition to Western Dekhan and to southern India. The French professor contends that this theory is based on a wrong identification of places, and that the expedition was directed against Orissa and the Kingdoms along the coast of eastern Dekhan. It was turned back and its success was doubtful. A dynasty of which not much is known, and on which the French author tries to throw as much light as possible, is that of Vakatakas, who ruled in central Dekhan. Some of the dynasties and kings mentioned in this book are necessarily obscure and the very names of some are rather uncouth; they are either of Prakrit or of foreign origin. Ptolemy's "Kontakossyla" is now identified with Ghantasala, and his "Kaddura" with Guduru, which are not far off from Masulipatam. It was from these posts that Indian sailors carried their merchandise and civilisation to Siam, Java, and the Indian archipelago. Ptolemy also mentions other posts. Ample information is given in the book on the political history of the period. The author may make it still more interesting if he includes therein the results of his social and architectural studies.

WILHELM WUNDT.

The recent death of Professor Wundt removed from the world of modern psychology and psycho-physics one of its mightiest figures. He was the last link with that small band of investigators (the three other members being Weber, Fechner and Helmholtz) who in the seventh and eighth decades of the last century brought the new science of experimental psychology into existence.

Born in Baden in 1832 Wilhelm studied medicine at Tubingen, Berlin, and Heidelberg; and after finishing his educational career at the last named institution got his first appointment there as instructor in physiology in 1862, he published his first important work embodying some of his original researches in the psychology of the senses. Twelve months later this was followed by another treatise. Next year he was promoted to be Assistant Professor of Zurich as regular professor of philosophy physiology. In 1874 he was called to and in the following year to the corresponding chair at Leipzig; which post he continued to hold for the rest of his life. For a short time in 1866 he also represented Hiedelberg in the Baden Chamber.

Wundt's chief claim to reputation rests on his work as a pioneer of experimental psychology. He it was who for the first time founded an Institute for Experimintal Psychology at Leipzig the precursor of many similar institute. Upon his arrival at Leipzig in 1875, he was give a separate room, wherein he carried on his investigations single handed by means of his own apparatus. It was not, however, before the session of 1879-80 that a couple of students joined it, one of them being G. Stanley Hall, the famous American psychologist. And it was at a still later date, 1866, that the laboratory was formally recognised as a University institute with the sanctiou for a regular staff. Among those who sat at his feet in this laboratory are found the names of Kraepelin, Lonmaun, Kuelpe, Titchener, Judd, ratton and many others who are and have laboratories of their own.

Apart from his psychological eminence Wundt was also a sound and vigorous thinker. His studies in psychology led him gradually to the problems of methodology, epistemology and metaphysics. An elaborate exposition of his philosophy finds place in his voluminous Lojik, Ethik, and System Philosophie. His control proposition's that instaphysics can only be studied through ethies while ethics in its turn through ethics, while ethics in its turn has psychology for its cornor-stone. In his earlier works Wundt had distinctly materialistic tendencies in as much as in the first edition of his "Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology (1863) he was the first to extend the law of persistence of force to the psychic world and to propound the doctrine that psychology was a purely physical science, a branch of mechanical physiology. Age and experience however did sion." All these positions were frankly not fail to bring about a complete "conver- abandoned in the second edition of the said Lectures published thirty years later (1892). The father of the experimental psychology ended his life as a confimed spiritualist—full of faith in soul and its maker.

Wundt was a copious writer. His volumes dealing with problems of logic, methodology, metaphysics, ethics, and psychology (besides his laboratory monographs) are numerous. Only a few of them have been translated in English, notable among which are "Principles of Physiological Psychology", "Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology" and "Introduction to Psychology."

The Memoirs of Alexander Iswolsky, formerly Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to France, will be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

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With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid deleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

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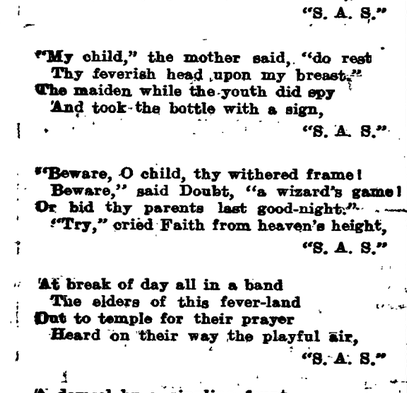

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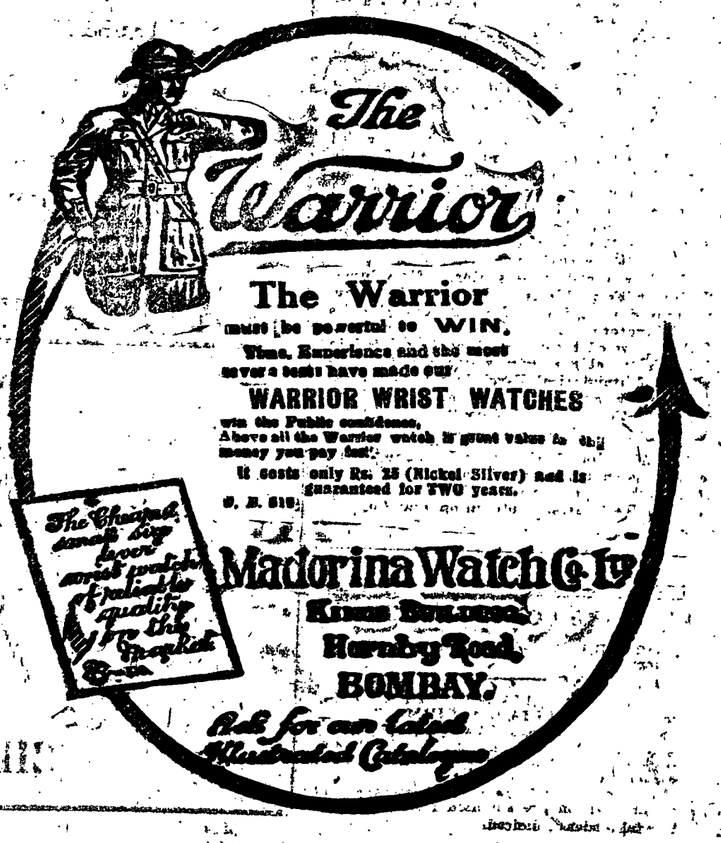
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